

75,000 MARCHERS DEMAND PEACE

Daily Worker

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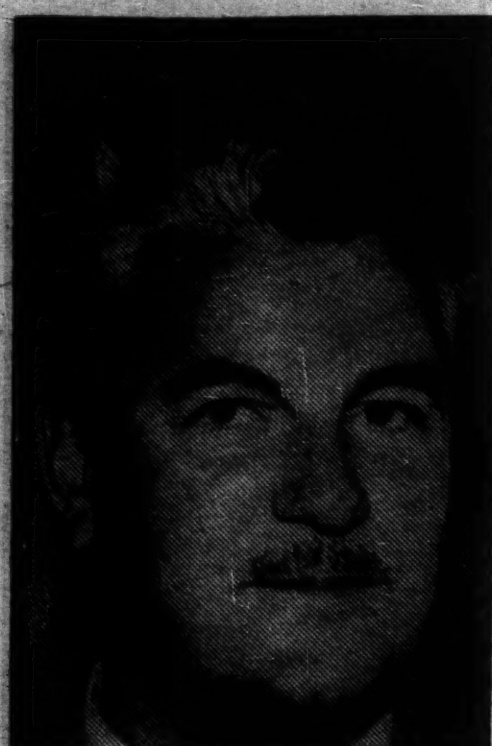
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By Bernard Burton

Seventy-five thousand May Day marchers swung through the streets of New York yesterday in a mighty mid-century demonstration for peace. Tens of thousands lined the streets along the route to cheer and applaud the gaily festooned parade. Men, women and children walked confidently, holding placards and flanking floats whose main theme was "Outlaw the H-Bomb—We Want Peace!"

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DENNIS

Dennis' Statement

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, issued the following statement yesterday on the Supreme Court's action in decreeing that he serve a year in jail on the charge of "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee:

"I am not surprised, although millions of Americans will be shocked, at the Supreme Court's triple-blow decision yesterday. Instead of upholding the Constitution's guarantee of Negro rights, the Court gives its blessings to the rotten electoral set-up in Georgia; instead of enforcing age-old laws against the Steel Trust, the Court declares the Fishermen's Union a 'monopoly'; instead of vindicating the Bill of Rights, the Court upholds the unlawful behavior of the Un-American Activities Committee and thereby again moves to send me to jail.

"I am confident that Americans will understand the meaning of these related events, just as peoples the world over will understand that when the Truman Administration and the bipartisans send Communist leaders to jail, they thereby give damning proof that

HIGH COURT DECREEES JAIL FOR DENNIS

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Eugene Dennis To Address Testimonial Rally Tonight

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they are preparing for war.

"But I am also confident that the united action of millions of America's working people on behalf of peace and their democratic rights and living standards will give the final verdict. The final judgment will not only turn the key to my own prison cell—it will help save America from disaster, from the horrors of an atomic war and fascism."

CP Denounces Ruling, Vows Fight for Dennis and Peace

The national committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following statement:

The general secretary of the Communist Party is prison bound.

Jail! That is how Wall Street answers Eugene Dennis' demand that the fascist Un-American Committee be stripped of its usurped powers.

Jail! That is how the white supremacists answer his demand for enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and equal rights for the Negro people!

Jail! That is the fate the monopolists prepare for all militant trade unionists and defenders of the Bill of Rights.

Above all, this is how the imperialists and their government propose to outlaw the people's rising clamor for the outlawing of the A and H bomb, and to imprison the leaders of the growing peace movement.

WE of the Communist Party National Committee burn with righteous indignation at this Hitler-like act. We remind our fellow Americans that the imprisonment of Ernst Thaelmann was an act of

preparation for Hitler's war against the German working class, the German people, and all progressive humanity.

This criminal sentence is an unwitting tribute to our general secretary, and to our whole Party. If the imperialists did not have good reason to fear our Party, they would not seek to behead it. But Hitler's disciples know that our Party is the vanguard champion of the American working class, of peace, democracy and socialism.

Big Business fears our Party because it fears the working people. It fears Eugene Dennis because it fears the growing militancy of labor, its demands for repeal of Taft-Hartley, its mounting unity of action in defense of the people's living standards and democratic rights.

Let the frightened men of Wall Street and Washington sleep uneasy tonight. They have won at best a temporary, and a hollow victory.

EVERY Communist, every antifascist, every champion of peace will now assume

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They March to Defend Civil Rights, Ban Bias



OUTLAW THE H-BOMB, say the placards on veterans marching at the head of the Furriers Union contingent.



NO MORE PEEKSKILLS, is the demand of the Westchester County contingent in yesterday's May Day parade. They are shown here gathering in side street to form ranks for the march down Eighth Ave. Their big sign demands that jimcrow and anti-Semitism be outlawed.

Two Million March In a Jubilant Moscow

MOSCOW, May 1.—Two million civilian Soviet citizens poured into historic Red Square today for Moscow's mighty May Day celebration. The civilian parade was preceded by a demonstration of Soviet military strength, with troops, tanks and cannon. Soviet planes roared overhead as Premier Joseph Stalin took the salute from the armed forces of the socialist state.

Lt. Gen. Vassili Stalin, the Soviet leader's son, piloted a four-engined bomber as the first plane in a great aerial display.

Stalin mounted the decorated rostrum in the square just before 10 a.m. (3 a.m. EDT) to receive a mass ovation from the throngs. At 10, other Soviet leaders joined him on the rostrum. As the Kremlin clock struck 10, bands began to play and the huge demonstration began.

Millions of electric lights illuminated a jubilant Moscow. Some 70,000 amateur performers—dancers, singers and musicians—performed in the city's squares for the great throngs.

Dove of Peace Is Symbol of Parade

By Joseph North

The dove of peace will be remembered as the symbol that dominated May Day in New York this year of 1950, the turning point of the century. The hundreds of thousands on the pavements along Eighth Avenue noted it well. The observers appeared more thoughtful, more impressed this year than last.

The greatest cheer of all came for the children who marched, and in many ways, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Roman who wheeled their ten-month-old child Beatrice in a baby carriage, summed the day up.

"We are sincere in our beliefs for peace," Roman, a seaman said, "that's why I march, that's why I take Beatrice with me. The people will understand." He gestured at the cops, out in greater number than ever before. "Despite them I bring Beatrice." For she, he said, will be the greatest sufferer should war come.

Beatrice, 10 months old, was the youngest marcher and she eyed the cheering crowds bravely, solemnly. She was in for the same reason as the oldest marcher there: Morris Cinnamon, 78, whose first May Day was 1890—60 years ago.

PARENTS BRING KIDS

Thousands of parents brought their children with them: I saw them among the seamen, the rank-and-file members of the ILGWU, with the brilliantly colorful "65" contingent—everywhere.

Typical was Philip Lested, 40, of Local 65, who wheeled two-year-old Alice and held the hand of four-year-old Lewis. "I was a prisoner of war," Lester said, "during the last war. I don't want to go to any concentration camp again. That's why we're marching."

Norman McClain, tall, 23-year-old Negro seaman, carried the bright blue banner of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards. "Why I'm marching," he repeated. "I'm proud to be a member of this union. And I'm out to defend it and defend our country against war."

As he spoke, the seamen began their lusty chant: "No war cargoes. We want peace cargoes. We want forty hours."

BRIGHTENED BY BALLOONS

The somber sky was brightened by the thousands of balloons that bore the inscription: "Outlaw the A-bomb." Huge floats showed monsters around the White House about to hurl the hell bombs and the great hand of the people thwarting them.

The cry for peace brought many new marchers out. I spoke with scores of them: among the seamen, Local 65, and from Hotel

and Restaurant local 1, 6, 42, 89, 302, 144, 16 and 15.

A waiter named Mike told me many Greek, Puerto Rican and Negro co-workers he knew, who had never come out before, came today. I got similar stories from other contingents. Five young Negro women from Local 65 said they were marching primarily for that reason.

A tall young Negro woman said: "We're also marching because if we had no union we wouldn't be here. We're parading because we want our union strong, and we want higher wages—with a capital W."

NEW PEOPLE

James Malloy, young Negro seaman, who was chairman of the Maritime May Day Committee confirmed it. He pointed to a new contingent—a woman's auxiliary, who marched for the first time.

Malloy said, "We've got representatives from a lot of maritime trades." They included Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, a shore gang from Local 22, Shipyard Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, American Radio Association.

"Almost half who are marching today in our contingent are new people," Malloy said.

TELL STORY OF U. S.

The brilliant banners and floats told the whole story of America today. Doubtless thousands on the sidewalks for the first time got a primary lesson in the relation between the menace of war and the growth of repression here.

A group of workers dragged a vast 20 foot exterminator which said: "We are organized to exterminate jimcrow, the warmongers, and the Mundt bill—America's vermin."

Others told of the 11 Communist leaders; the Civil Rights Congress contingent carried barbed wire and called on America to prevent concentration camps from our land. Sol Tischler, East Side labor leader and the others recently who got several sentences for helping the jobless were cheered all along the line of march. A banner that got cheers from the sidewalks said: "Hilliard: Let's Trade Dicks for Keeps."

One of the most stirring of all contingents was the parade of Chinese youth in white sweaters whose banners proclaimed, "We Support the New China."

Another that the throngs on the

(Continued on Page 9)

10 Million Celebrate in Italy

By Gino Bardi
By Cable to Daily Worker

ROME, May 1.—It is estimated that at least 10-million Italians today celebrated May Day. Two hundred thousand workers jammed Rome's Piazza del Popolo this morning to celebrate May Day and to listen to Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the General Confederation of Labor and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Early reports also indicated meetings of 400,000 workers in Milan, 200,000 in Turin, 150,000 in Genoa, 150,000 in Naples.

In Rome, DiVittorio declared it was "a pledge of honor of the workers of the entire world to prevent war and unite with the forces of peace and progress, to oppose with greater courage and resolution every act of preparation for war."

This morning's impressive meeting in Rome's finest square was in striking contrast to the miserable ceremony yesterday at Adriano Theatre, where Christian Democrat and Social Democrat secessionist functionaries who split away from the CGIL last year "merged their forces" to form a new labor organization. A profusion of American dollars for over a year was able to bring together only a few hundred functionaries, but the "merger" ceremony was conspicuously lacking in workers, Adriano Theatre being half empty.

The workers were present today in the Piazza del Popolo, under Rome's beautiful spring sunshine, with their scarlet banners waving, singing their traditional workers songs, and the Internationale and Bandiere Rossa. This morning, Holy Year pilgrims were startled to learn that, besides St. Peter's Square and the exterior beauty of the Eternal City, there was another

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Italy Cops Kill 2 At Jobless Meeting

ROME, May 1.—Police shot and killed two workers and wounded four others in Celano, east of Rome, last night. The town Unemployment Committee had met to distribute jobs among jobless workers. Town officials decided to ban the meeting, which was in process, and instructed the police to disperse the crowd.

ern countries don't want another war. Their desire is to build a socialist economy.

"I am equally confident that the common men and women of our country, America or any other country don't want to slaughter their brother and sisters in a third world war. We must fight against the madmen who speak of atomic wars."

The demonstration adopted a resolution calling for higher wages for lower-paid workers, two weeks summer holiday with pay and pensions for miners.

30,000 Scot Miners Ask A-Ban

LONDON, May 1.—Thirty thousand Scottish miners assembled outside Miners Union headquarters in Edinburgh to celebrate May Day yesterday with their wives and families and marched to Holyrood Park to hear Arthur Horner, general secretary, National Union of Mineworkers, Abe Moffat, Scottish president and John Wood, Scottish vice-president.

They carried poster and banner demands for abolition of the atom and hydrogen bombs, increases for lower-paid workers, pensions for miners at 55 and two weeks holiday with pay.

One banner drew attention to the contrast between the treatment meted out to the coal mine owners with that given to aged miners.

Moffat called on the demonstrators to extend the hand of friendship to all mineworkers in all countries and pledge themselves to fight for international understanding and agreement which would remove the danger of war and lay the basis of lasting peace.

He referred to the fraternal delegation of five Polish miners there and said, "I am quite sure that men and women of the east-

350,000 in East Reich Rally

BERLIN, May 1.—Over 350,000 German workers and youth joined in a May Day demonstration and rally in the east zone of the German capital.

In the western sector rally, neo-Nazi hoodlums heard inflammatory speeches by Irving Brown, Eu-

ropean representative of the AFI, and others and then stoned east sector police along the border.

Eastern sector police and civilians refused, however, to be provoked into fights. The thugs fled the Potsdamerplatz where Soviet, British and American sectors meet when the police of

the Soviet sector massed. Some 8,000 western allied soldiers on the scene made no move to prevent large-scale violence.

Representatives from shops, farms and people's organizations throughout east Germany took part in the Lustgarten rally in the Soviet sector.

High Court Orders Jail for Dennis; Rulings Hit Unions, Georgia Voters

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court today turned down Eugene Dennis' petition for a rehearing on his conviction for contempt of the House Un-American Committee. The decision speeded the jail sentence of one year for Dennis, general secretary of the Com-

Rieve Is Booed at Textile Union Parley

By George Morris

BOSTON, May 1.—The convention of the CIO Textile Workers Union opened here today with president Emil Rieve greeted with boos and catcalls from several sections of the halls as he rose to deliver his keynote address.

This is the first time in the union's 11-year history that any of its officers faced such a reception and indicated the bitterness of the struggle between Rieve and Executive Vice-President George Baldanzi.

After Rieve concluded his report, an estimated third of the 1,748 delegates refused to stand up and applaud.

When Rieve opened the afternoon session, he took note of the booing by warning the delegates to "stop it." He warned further that "hollering of any kind will not be permitted."

"Don't holler or you may be evicted," he added. "There happen to be police around here."

After some more business was transacted, Rieve again interrupted with an announcement that "in addition to the uniformed policemen, we have some plainclothesmen in the hall. So you see we are well protected."

The delegates began deliberations on resolutions today, starting with unanimous passage of a demand for a federal minimum of \$1.00 an hour and extension of the wages and hours law's coverage and liberalization of some of its provisions.

RIEVE DEFENSIVE

Rieve was defensive throughout his report. He alibied his no-raise

policy, conceded the union lost some members and lost heavily in National Labor Relations Board elections but minimized the effect and conceded increased productivity is liquidating many jobs, but he skirted the issue of speedup.

Rieve was especially defensive in his answer to charges of Baldanzi followers that he is a "dictator" and that the executive board, 17 of whose 20 members back him, is "handpicked." But he was aggressive and categorical in his notice to Baldanzi, whose name he didn't mention, that no patch-up of differences with him will be accepted.

"We now have a divided leadership. It will be your job to decide what to do about it," he told the delegates.

Rieve's speech indicated for the first time publicly that more than "administrative differences" divide the two officers. He said in recent months there have been a number of proposals to change the structure of the union. He personally favored such changes for some years although no move for them was made, Rieve added.

"There was no feeling for any such move—until the executive council meeting last week. All of a sudden, a few council members decided we must have a change right away," continued Rieve.

"I am still for making changes," (Continued on Page 9)

munist Party, for challenging the right of the Un-American Committee to conduct witchhunts. Attorney George Crockett, Jr., immediately filed a motion asking the court to defer its mandate which would order Dennis to begin serving his one-year sentence. Crockett, in his petition, declared that Dennis was to appear before the Court of Appeals in New York this month in an appeal against the conviction of the 11 Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act. The Supreme Court also decided against:

Railroad workers—who were denied a hearing on their appeal from an Interstate Commerce Commission order, which means the loss of hundreds of railroad jobs.

Fishermen—whose conviction on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was upheld by the court's denial of a hearing.

Southern Voters—whose suit against restrictive voting qualifications established in Georgia in 1947 was rejected by the High Court.

A Framed-up Mississippi Negro—whose protest against being convicted by an all-white jury was brushed aside.

Two justices, William Douglas and Tom Clark, did not participate in the decision denying Dennis a rehearing. The position of the seven other justices was not made public.

On March 17, when the court announced its ruling against Dennis, Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo Black handed down vigorous dissents to the five-man majority opinion.

DENNIS' PETITION

Dennis, in his petition for rehearing and reargument before the court, recited the facts of life around the nation and the extent of the witchhunt which the Un-American Committee had set off when it cited him for contempt three years ago.

Dennis maintained that "Government-employee juries afford an accused in a political trial no greater comfort than judges appointed by the king and holding office at his sufferance." Dennis

EUGENE DENNIS TO SPEAK AT TESTIMONIAL TONIGHT

The national committee of the Communist Party is sponsoring a testimonial meeting for Dennis tonight (Tuesday) in the Promenade Room at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 8 p.m. sharp. Dennis will make the main speech.

Admission to the testimonial will be by invitation only, a spokesman for the party announced. Invitations are being distributed at Communist Party clubs, sections and county headquarters.

said the opinion of the Supreme Court made the jury "an arm of the administrative bureaucracy rather than a barrier against injustices attempted by that bureaucracy."

While the High Court in effect ruled that the Un-American Committee and its methods were constitutional, its decision against 10 Hollywood figures several days later also upheld the power of the committee. The court, on April 10, refused to accept the case of the Hollywood 10 for examination.

This one-two against the civil rights of the American people has given increased impetus to the Un-American Committee and other Congressional committees. Its effects will be widespread in states throughout the nation which copy the methods of the Un-American Committee.

ANTI-UNION RULINGS

The court's decision against the railroad workers and fishermen were on cases brought by unions. The Railway Labor Executives Association, an AFL affiliate, brought its protest against the ICC to prevent the loss of hundreds of jobs within the next few years. By its denial of a hearing to the plea, the court placed its stamp of approval on the ICC order.

The CIO International Fishermen and Allied Workers Union fought its conviction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act up to the court in an attempt to prevent widespread application of the so-called anti-monopoly law against unions. The union had been convicted and fined \$12,900 on charges of violating the law by having its members fix the price of fish sold on the market. The union maintained that this practice has been in effect for years and is standard procedure on the West Coast. Not until the Taft-Hartley Law was adopted was the union prosecuted for this practice.

BACK GEORGIA LAW

By refusing to "consider the Georgia Supreme Court decision upholding new restrictive voting qualifications adopted by the Georgia Assembly in 1947, the high

court upheld this practice. The decision followed an earlier one in which the court upheld Georgia's county unit vote system which operates to exclude the vote of the large number of Negro voters in the big cities.

Justices Black and Douglas were the only two to vote to grant Hartness Flowers, of Carthage, Miss., a new trial. Flowers had been sentenced to serve seven and a half years in prison after his conviction by an all-white jury on charges of firing into a group of white men. Flowers protested the decision on the ground that the grand jury and petit jury which indicted and convicted him were assembled by excluding Negroes.

Last week, the court took a different position in a similar case. It ordered a new trial for a Negro man convicted by juries from which Negroes had been passed over.

VICTIM OF COLD WAR

Dennis was sentenced to prison on the "contempt charge a month after President Truman began the 'Truman Doctrine' killings of the people of Greece in March, 1947.

Dennis has since been sentenced to prison for five years by Judge Medina in the Foley Square thought control frame-up, and given an additional six months contempt sentence by the same millionaire judge. Both sentences are being appealed.

His sentences total six and a half years.

Truman used a thief in railroad-ing Dennis on the original "contempt" charge.

The thief was Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), chairman of the witchhunting House Un-American Committee. Thomas has since been sent to federal prison in Danbury, Conn., for six months for stealing "kick-backs" from Government employees.

Dennis was convicted on a charge of "contempt" of this crook and of the other members of his witchhunting committee.

The general secretary of the Communist Party refused to submit (Continued on Page 9)

'11' Tell Court Conviction Gags Political Expression

By Harry Raymond

The 11 national Communist leaders, in a 403-page brief filed yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, charged that their conviction last October, and sentence to imprisonment on charges of violating the Smith Act, were aimed at silencing "political expression and activity in connection with burning issues of the day and hour."

Un-Americans To Hear Gerson On Mundt Bill

Daily Worker, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House Un-American Committee will resume its hearings on the Mundt-Nixon police state bill with a representative of the Communist Party in the witness chair. Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the New York State legislative commission of the party, will appear in opposition to the measure.

Also scheduled to testify is Harry Lambertson, Washington attorney who will represent the National Lawyers Guild.

Their trial and conviction, they asserted, constitutes a "momentous political act which threatens the future of democratic government in this country."

"These are not matters of abstract and theoretical speculation," the appeal document argued. "They are bitter truths which have been taught by the rise of fascism."

A. J. Iserman, one of the five defense lawyers who fought a hard 9-month legal battle on behalf of the 11 in Judge Harold R. Medina's court, presented the appeal brief to a three-judge tribunal headed by Judge Learned Hand.

HIT JURY SYSTEM

With it, he filed a 92-page brief charging the federal jury system under which the 11 were tried was illegal because it "is intended to discriminate in favor of the rich

and privileged groups and classes."

Also signing the documents on behalf of the convicted party leaders were defense lawyers George W. Crockett, Jr., Richard Gladstein, Harry Sacher and Louis McCabe.

Signing, in addition, were defendants-appellants Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, and former Communist City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, both acting as their own attorneys.

Dennis, Davis and John Williamson, Jack Stachel, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter, Gus Hall and Robert Thompson were convicted Oct. 13, 1949, of teaching and advocating "violent overthrow" of the U. S. government. Judge Medina sentenced the first 10 to 5 years imprisonment and \$10,000 fines each. Thompson was ordered (Continued on Page 9)

Point of Order By ALAN MAX

New York City officials, who recently boosted their own salaries, are seeking the "culprit" in the student strikes for teacher wage boosts. Obviously the villain is the person who said students should know simple arithmetic.

Japan's Biggest May 1--500,000 75,000 March

TOKYO, May 1.—Five hundred thousand workers packed Imperial Palace Plaza today to make up the greatest May Day demonstration Japan has ever seen. Communist and Socialist Parties, right and left wing unions all participated in the rally.

A 7 a.m. workers began gather-

ing in the mile-long plaza, not far from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Under the warm spring sunshine, the huge throng sat and heard speakers call for world peace and Japan's independence. Red flags fluttered in the breeze as entertainers put on skits attacking Wall Street bankers and their pup-

pet Yoshida government. One top-hatted entertainer, was dressed like a Wall Streeter while another caricaturing Prime Minister Yoshida, waved a brace of pistols in a gibe at Yoshida's support for permanent American bases in Japan. The skit ended with workers chasing Yoshida off the stage.

CP PLEDGES FIGHT TO FREE EUGENE DENNIS

(Continued from Page 1)

the responsibilities carried by Eugene Dennis as his own.

In the name of Eugene Dennis we who retain our freedom of action will redouble our efforts to straitjacket the monopolists, and check the bipartisan Truman Administration's offensive against the world camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

Under the continuing leadership of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, we will gather new forces to defeat the Mundt bill, the blueprint for a garrison state and mass arrests and jailings.

We will launch a mighty campaign to secure the freedom of Eugene Dennis, and the abolition of the infamous House Un-American Committee.

We call now for a nation-wide initiative, led by labor and the Negro people, to stay the execution of this fascist sentence in order that Dennis may freely participate in preparing the appeal from the Foley Square frame-up conviction in which the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders, and the freedom of the whole American people, are at stake.

Free Eugene Dennis!

Free the peoples from the threat of fascism and war!

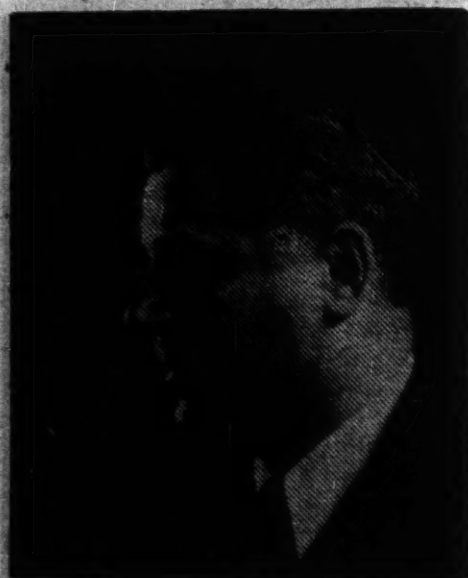
For the National Committee of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster, Gus Hall, Henry Winston, John Williamson.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

announces a

Testimonial Meeting

for



EUGENE DENNIS

General Secretary, Communist Party U.S.A.

MAIN ADDRESS

EUGENE DENNIS

TONIGHT, MAY 2

8 P.M. SHARP

MANHATTAN CENTER

PROMENADE ROOM

34th ST. and 8th AVE.

By Invitation Only

Get your invitation from your county, section or club

Chicago Rally Told of Peace Fight in Europe

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO, May 1.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn urged American workers in a ringing May Day speech here yesterday to join with the workers of Europe to prevent the outbreak of an atomic war.

"The slogan of workers everywhere in Europe is, 'Ban the Bomb,'" she said. Miss Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party, has just returned from Europe, where she attended the congress of the Communist Party of France as a fraternal delegate.

"The word on the lips of all France's people is, 'Jamais, jamais,'" she reported. "They are saying, 'Jamais, jamais—never, never will they carry on a war against the Soviet Union."

"American workers, too," she added, "must say, never, never will we be responsible for an atomic war."

Workers through Europe are looking to American workers to carry on a great crusade for peace to prevent afflicting the world with another military bloodbath, Miss Flynn asserted.

2,500 AT RALLY

Miss Flynn shared the platform with James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, at the May Day rally here, sponsored by the Illinois state committee of the Communist Party. Over 2,500 people crowded the Ashland Auditorium for the rally.

Ford charged that Willard Townsend, CIO Negro leader, was seeking "to break up the great Negro-labor alliance in order to hand over American Negroes to a program for war."

Claude Lightfoot, state executive secretary, who presided, drew an ovation with an appeal to pledge unsparing efforts to defend Eugene Dennis.

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Union Square rang out with repeated shouts of "Dennis must not go to jail" as the marchers waved to Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party who stood in the reviewing stand.

The raw chill of cloudy New York was forgotten as the first contingent swung out of 39th Street to Eighth Avenue to begin the traditional march to 17th Street and over to historic Union Square.

As the band struck up *John Brown's Body*, two veterans, one a Negro and one a white, stepped out, each carrying the Stars and Stripes. Behind them came the Grand Marshals of the United Labor Day Committee, with Tony Scimica, coordinator of CIO Shoe Workers Local 54, leading them. The other marshals were Shirley Graham, Negro novelist; John Steuben and Louis Weinstock, AFL rank and file leaders.

Then stepping out smartly came the "premature anti-fascists," the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, wearing the tasseled overseas caps of those who fought in the war against Franco. "No U. S. Aid to Franco Spain," read a great placard held by the veterans.

HAIL FUR LEADERS

The needle trades workers lining Eighth Avenue roared a thundering welcome as the leaders of the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers came into view at the head of their tremendous union contingent. Members of the union's general executive board—Ben Gold, Irving Potash, Pietro Lucchi, Lyndon Henry—waved back to the bystanders.

They were followed by the union's trim columns of uniformed veterans, "commanded" by Leon Straus, secretary of the Fur Joint Board. The veterans chanted in cadence: "1-2-3-4. We don't want another war!"

Behind the fur workers came the rank-and-file of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, thousands strong. An open car preceded them. In it sat Morris Cinamon, cloak maker, who marched in the first May Day parade in 1890. With him was Rose Wortis, militant leader of the dressmakers.

The shouts for peace, for decent living conditions, for organizing the unorganized that came from the rank-and-file millinery workers rose to a crescendo as the group passed the New Yorker Hotel at Eighth Avenue and 34th Street, where top officials of the AFL Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers were meeting quietly in convention.

THOUSANDS AT UNION SQ.

Thousands upon thousands lined Union Square, terminal point of the parade, hours before the first marchers entered. As the first contingent appeared there at 3:15 p.m. the cheers echoed back and forth from the buildings and could be heard for blocks away.

Potash, Henry, Straus, Lucchi and Gold greeted their union members from the platform. Their theme was: the greatest loyalty was to march for peace, security and democracy on May Day.

Harry Nussbaum, rank-and-file ILG leader, stepped out of the marchers' ranks and declared over the microphone: "We march for peace. Let Dubinsky march for war." It was an ironic comment on Saturday's misnamed "Loyalty" parade, which was endorsed by Dubinsky, but which found not a

single ILG member in the line of march.

Judy Budon, Spanish-American dressmaker, spoke in Spanish. She concluded in English: "No matter how you say it, peace is wonderful. We want it. We'll fight for it."

Reproductions of Pablo Picasso's famed Dove of Peace, in large and small figures, were seen everywhere along the line. One of the largest and most exuberant of all the contingents was that of Distributive Workers Local 65. Preceded by a company of veterans and by a line of massed flags, the 65'ers, most of them youthful, marched proudly, wearing the union's green overseas caps.

David Livingston, vice president of Local 65, stepped out of the line to ascend the platform and lead chants and cheers of the marching workers for peace, for organizing the unorganized, against the Mundt Bill and for repeal of Taft-Hartley.

Spectators laughed and applauded as a forlorn figure in a Klu Klux Klan nightshirt and hood followed the Local 65 marchers, carrying a picket sign: "65 Unfair to KKK."

CHEER HARLEM GROUP

The blocks-long Harlem contingent drew some of the greatest applause of all as the men, women and children, with many of the children in baby carriages, marched down. A giant dove of peace headed the group. "Harlem Marches for Decent Housing," declared one banner. "FEPC Now," "Harlem Demands An Adequate Relief Budget" were some of the legends on other placards. Many represented the Puerto Rican community.

In the contingent marched the Harlem Trade Union Council, community organizations. Heading them were the Heckshill triplets, participating in their first May Day parade.

Nearly all of the thousands of spectators poured out enthusiastic, friendly greetings to the marchers. The only inciters in the parade itself were at the corner of Eighth Avenue and 17th Street, where a group of teen-age hoodlums were prodded on by a news photographer to throw eggs and vegetables at the marchers. (See opposite page).

The marchers, however, refused to be provoked by the hoodlums, whose special targets appeared to be the Harlem contingent and women pushing baby carriages. After a number of protests, the hoodlums were finally led away by police, who had witnessed the egg-throwing but ignored it until many strong protests were entered.

LAUD JOBLESS FIGHT

Another of the great contingents came from the Lower East Side, with Sol Tischler and others who had braved O'Dwyer's starve-the-unemployed policies. Tischler, recently released from prison for leading the unemployed in a demonstration for relief, drew a storm of applause as he ascended the platform.

The Far Eastern contingent, led by the white-clad band of the Chinese Youth Club, marched into the Square with the Chinese and Japanese-American youth carrying a tremendous white banner, which said: "We support Asia's Fight For Freedom." The banner was ringed with the names of those lands whose freedom-loving people are inspiring the common people of the world: New China, Viet Nam, Malaya, Indonesia, Burma.

The bugle, drum and chimes corps marched around the Square several times and came to a halt. It then played the national anthem of New China several times as the spectators sang along with band, applauding each rendition.

Weinstock, executive secretary of the May Day Committee, read the world peace pledge as the crowd repeated it with him. The pledge adopted at the recent Stockholm conference of partisans of peace from over the world was displayed on a large billboard on the west end of the Square, facing the crowd.

It reads: "We demand the uncom-

(Continued on Page 5)

Unions in Drive for 250,000 Peace Signatures

Delegates from 13 AFL, CIO and independent unions have launched a one-month drive for 250,000 signatures here to outlaw atomic warfare, it was announced yesterday. The delegates set up machinery for the drive at an initial conference called last week at 13 Astor Pl. to form a New York Chapter of the National Labor Peace Conference.

The 250,000 signatures will include the 100,000 to be collected in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Brooklyn division of the group, established earlier in the week. At least 100,000 of the signatures will be collected among Manhattan trade union members, the conference decided.

The petitions, to be brought to a national conference in Washington May 28, will call for banning atomic warfare, negotiations between the U.S. and USSR to ac-

complish that purpose, and condemnation of the first nation to use the A-bomb.

The conference was called by union representatives who had participated in the formation of the National Labor Peace Conference in Chicago several months ago. The meeting was chaired by Samuel Friedman, of the Furriers Joint Council.

Elected as full-time coordinator of the Labor Peace Conference here was Marcel Scherer. Temporary headquarters were established at 80 E. 11 St., Room 501.

High point of the campaign here, the conference decided, will take place Thursday, May 25, when there will be all-day peace mobilizations throughout the city. The activities will take place in industrial centers, shops, union halls and the communities.

Participants in the conference

came from unions which included the United Office and Professional Workers, Fur, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers, Distribu-

tive Workers Local 65, United Electrical Workers, United Public Workers, Furniture, Millinery, Jewelry, Communications, Amal-

gamated Clothing Workers, Musicians, Maritime. The Harlem Trade Union Council was also represented.

Thousands Hear Dr. Phillips at Wayne, Mich U.

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 1.—Freedom of speech was upheld by thousands of students at the University of Michigan and Wayne, when they assembled to hear Dr. Herbert J. Phillips, who spoke to them as a Communist. For several weeks, authorities of both universities had banned any campus meetings for Dr. Phillips arranged by students groups.

At Wayne University last Friday, Dr. Phillips spoke at an open air meeting off the campus and received a friendly and sympathetic hearing from 1,000 students.

The small segment of hoodlum elements who came to the meeting to "see that Phillips didn't speak" were cowed when they saw the 1,000 students.

It had been planned to have the meeting in a nearby church, but a telephone campaign by the American Legion brasshats made the minister close the doors at the last minute, thus forcing the meeting to be held from the library steps.

OVERFLOW CROWD

At the University of Michigan last Thursday Dr. Phillips debated Prof. Preston Slosson in a cafeteria off the campus, where several hundreds jammed themselves inside while police estimated 2,000 stood outside.

The crowd outside chanted for a loudspeaker to be set up, but the police refused to permit it. Three wire recordings were made of the debate, two for the two largest men's dormitories, and the other to be rebroadcast over a local radio station.

The debate was sponsored by more than 125 faculty and student leaders, including Prof. Nelson; Rev. DeWitt C. Baldwin, director, Student Religious Association; Prof. Margaret, former chairman, Romance Language Department; Prof. Emeritus John Shepard; Adele Hagar, vice president, Student Legislature; Walt Hansen and Dave Fraser, co-chairmen of the Michigan Forum.

ACLU Weighs Fight Against Lorch Firing

The American Civil Liberties Union's Academic Freedom Committee is studying the case of Dr. Leo Lorch and considering further action, the civil rights body revealed in its current weekly bulletin.

Dr. Lorch was recently fired by Pennsylvania State College for his action in inviting a Negro family to occupy his apartment in New York's Stuyvesant Town.

Launch Drive To End Bias at Parkchester

A campaign to end anti-Negro renting policies in Parkchester, private Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. housing project in the Bronx, has been launched by the newly-formed Committee of Citizens and Tenants to End Discrimination in Parkchester.

The committee adopted a statement of democratic principles demanding that Negroes receive the same treatment as all others for apartments in Parkchester.

Mrs. Hardine Hendrix who, as a guest in the apartment of Dr. Leo Lorch is the first Negro to live in Stuyvesant Town, Met Life's tax exempt project in Manhattan, spoke at the meeting.

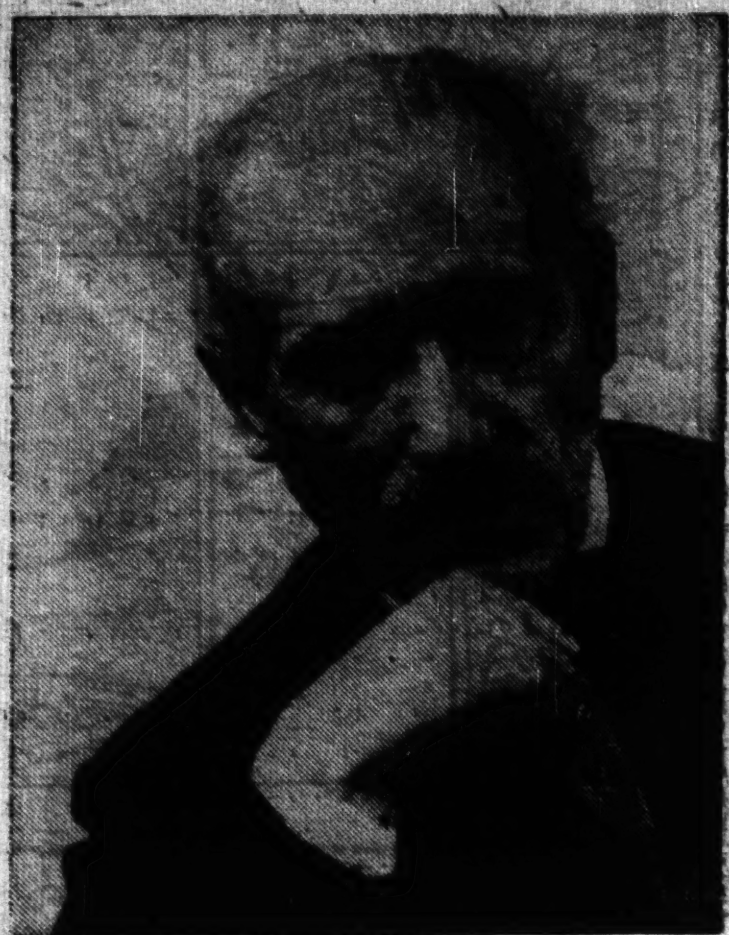
She urged cooperation between the Parkchester Committee and the Stuyvesant Committee to help win the fight against the anti-Negro policies.

Predicts Crisis In Welfare

A major public welfare crisis within the next few months was predicted yesterday by United Public Workers Local 1 unless the Department of Welfare budget for 1950-51 is immediately revised upwards by the Board of Estimate.

The Welfare Department budget for 1950-51 is based on a caseload of 175,000 but the union pointed out that the caseload for the coming fiscal year will be 188,650 at the present rate of increase.

In addition, the crisis will be intensified, said the union, because insufficient personnel has been provided for. Unless the budget is revised, it was stated, Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard "will enforce even greater retrenchment measures against both public assistance recipients and the employees."



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LM 13 Divertimento No. 15 in B flat (Mozart), NBC Symphony.....	4.45	LM 1040 Symphony No. 9 in C (Schubert).....	5.45
LM 14 William Tell Overture (Rossini), Skater's Waltz (Waldteufel).....	4.45	LM 1042 Symphony No. 3 in E flat (The "Eroica" by Beethoven).....	5.45
LM 15 Parsifal: Prelude and Good Friday Spell (Wagner).....	4.45	LM 1043 Daphnis and Chloe Suite No. 2 (Ravel), Leonore Overture No. 3 (Beethoven).....	5.45
LM 1030 The "Jupiter" Symphony No. 41 in C (Mozart), Bassoon Concerto No. 1.....	5.45	LM 1044 Rossini Overtures.....	5.45
LM 1037 Manfred Op. 58 (Tchaikovsky).....	5.45	LM 1004 Grand Canyon Suite (Grove).....	5.45

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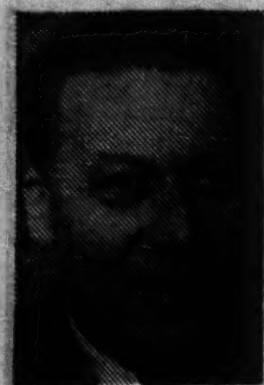
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Of Things to Come Japan for The Japanese

By John Pittman

WHEN THEY OPPOSED a separate peace treaty between the present Japanese government and the United States, which would exclude the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, the Japanese people qualified for membership in that growing club of nations who don't intend to let Morgan, Rockefeller, duPont, Mellon and company regulate their lives. At the same time, the Japanese let it be known that they have no intentions of giving war bases in Japan to the



United States in exchange for Washington's "guarantee of security." This announcement of intentions from 80 million people whom the white supremacists in the United States have become accustomed already to think of as wards of the paleface father in the White House must come as a rude shock to many Americans. After all the poppycock dished out by Hearst, Luce and Roy

Howard about the undying love of the Japanese for their current Mikado, Gen. Douglas (Move over God, here's Mac!) MacArthur, it sounds downright ungrateful for the Japanese to act up this way. Have they forgotten that we made them the beneficiaries of American scientific know-how at Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

IT WON'T HELP MAC to start behaving like Mundt and McCarthy either. Screaming "Red" at the strongly nationalist parties who voiced the views of the Japanese people will only bring them closer to the Japanese Communist Party, which was the only opposition party not represented in the "Joint Foreign Policy Council" that told off Acheson, Truman and MacArthur.

It is true that the Communist Party adopted a program against a separate peace and the granting of bases to the U. S. But the Communist Party program goes much farther than that of the Joint Foreign Policy Council. For one thing, it demands the restoration of Japanese economy by the people themselves and the complete independence of Japan.

This means independence from Morgan, Rockefeller, duPont, Mellon and company, who have taken advantage of the victory over Japanese militarism to grab large hunks of control in the properties of the Japanese ruling families (Zaibatsu). The Japanese Communists express the will of the Japanese people neither to be ruled by U. S. financial dictators nor by their own Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Furukawa families.

They demand exact fulfillment of the Potsdam decisions. And they oppose the retention of U. S. troops after the signing of the peace treaty, which they call for pronto.

MacArthur may yell his head off that this program "threatens the security" of the Japanese people, but the fact is that it voices faithfully the needs and aspirations of the Japanese people. It is MacArthur and his policies that have restored the power of the Zaibatsu, maintained the Emperor system, created mass unemployment and the impoverishment of the farmers, organized a "police corps" as the core of a new Japanese army, sent Japanese pilots to help Chiang Kai-shek's hit-and-run bomb raids on Chinese cities, built the foundations of military bases for the United States, and thus brought the Japanese people into the orbit of the U. S. economic crisis and program for World War III. Is it then not clearly MacArthur who is the real threat to the security of the Japanese people?

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE answer this question in the affirmative. The Wall Street-coordinated U. S. press chooses to headline the yes-man answers of a handful of Japanese bureaucrats and quislings, but the American people would be fooling themselves to believe them.

It is not simple coincidence that the announcement of the Japanese people's intentions occurs at a time when: 1) German businessmen are defying the U. S. edict and agitating for trade with Eastern Europe; 2) European governments in the so-called Atlantic Alliance of aggression have announced they are economically unable to carry through their military commitments; 3) the fourth revolt has begun in Indonesia against the present Wall Street puppet regime; 4) British oil interests are preparing for a showdown battle with U. S. oil interests in the Middle East.

All these developments mean that the Truman-Acheson program for world domination in the interest of the U. S. trusts is generating increasing resistance everywhere abroad.

VIRGIL

By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Lauds Friedman's
Book Reviews

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to pay tribute to one of your staff members that does a little-heralded job day in and day out which is of solid caliber. In other words, I would like to give Robert Friedman, your book reviewer, some of the credit he deserves. His reviews are always solid, always full of insight, always with something fresh to say.

As soon as I get some green to spare, I'll put him in competi-

tion with Morris (my favorite, I must own), the Miraculous.

WILLIAM INNKEEP.

Urges Sanitary Conditions
In Public Places

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think it is high time that militant progressive organizations start a campaign to compel the Board of Health to improve sanitary conditions in public places. Every single place of work or wherever people assemble should have paper cups and paper or rolled cloth towels. This neglect is a constant source of disease.

I DRUCKER.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES is so-o happy over the "escape" from China of our American "officials and businessmen," because now we can really get the real "information" about the "famine," the "attachment" of Chinese territory by Russia, and the chances that the Chinese will "shake off this foreign ideology" of national liberation. Now, if the Times will turn itself to its own Page 13 for the day, it can get some information to refute its own previous lies about the "refusal" of the Chinese government to permit the exit of Americans. The story says the departing foreigners "blamed" the blockade of Shanghai "instead of Communist red tape—for their delay in leaving China."

THE POST opposes Hoover's plan to wreck the UN, because it does not "believe the time has come for free men to concede that it is all over but the shooting." Being the Post, the paper naturally spends more space on falsely alleging that Russia would welcome the break-up of UN.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN quotes, with great approval, the demand by outgoing Commerce Under Secretary Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney that any government agency be empowered to fire any government worker as long as any reactionary bureaucrat deems him a "poor security

risk." One of the worst risks any democracy could take would be to take orders from a man whose names, Vanderbilt—Whitney—spell exploitation, power and wealth.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey, in a May Day Message, asserts that "the people want peace—and more or more are convinced that peace will not be won by concentrating virtually all our attention and resources on the weapons of war."

THE MIRROR says that "our cops acted with charity for all and malice toward none" against the student strikers. We thought the cops used clubs and horses to ride the kids down. According to the Mirror, they did it with a Lincoln.

THE NEWS graciously says it doesn't think the May Day parade should have been banned. With loud cries of "traitor" at the marchers, the News trust it can erase the fact that it backed Hitler, while the marchers now, as ever, are against fascism and war.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann views Hoover's plan to pull out of UN as the proposal of "the old guard Republicans" that we "retire into isolation during a great roar of anti-Communist noises." R. F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

1. Two Unions Look Back On 100 Years of Life

CLOSE ON THE HEELS of the hundredth anniversary celebration of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 1, the members of the "Big Six" of the Typographical Union are preparing to do the same starting Friday. This is quite an event, not alone for those two AFL locals, but for all of labor. There aren't very many locals that can trace back a continuous life of 100 years. The mortality rate of unions under capitalism, even in "free America," has always been heavy. In certain periods, most unions were wiped out after an open shop drive or as a result of unemployment.

The Local 1 and "Big Six" centennials should also remind us that the American trade union movement is a very old one—rivaled in age only by the British unions. A study of the two locals shows an interesting parallel of historic developments our unions have lived through. As Local 1's announcement says, the union "was launched by German workers who were emigrants from the suppressed revolution of 1848." Communists, therefore, were an important factor among the bakers who came together at 170 Hester St. 100 years ago to form the union.

AMERICA was then a land of refuge for Communists, as the followers of Marx then called themselves. No immigration authorities questioned them on their beliefs. No one looked through their baggage for "subversive" literature. No one haunted them after they entered. It was, in fact, a mark of distinction among workers in those days to be known as a Communist. The Communist refugees were viewed as people of the highest level of progressivism. Their leadership and aid were sought in the formation of labor organizations.

As a result the German workers were for many years the major influence in the labor movements of New York, Chicago and other cities. Their progressive imprint is evident upon many unions to this day.

Engels and Marx often noted the leading role of the German refugees in America's labor movement. They corresponded with them and through their correspondence wielded an influence here. On occasions they were very critical of the Germans, as Engels was in his appraisal of the Socialist Labor Party of the eighties, the then dominant Marxist organization. Perceiving the SLP's sectarianism even then, he was especially critical of the German socialists who were confined to their own German-speaking clubs, unions and communities. He called upon them to fuse themselves and their socialism with the native-born workers. Engels was undoubtedly directing his advice to many members of Local 1, who were always a leading force among the socialist-led unions.

ENGEL'S ADVICE, unfortunately, was not taken to heart by the American Socialists of that day. Much of labor's backwardness today, notably the lack of class-consciousness in most of its unions, can be traced to the sectarianism of the socialists in the past century. But we should not underestimate the important historic influence of such unions as Local 1, from whose ranks came many who carried forward the banner of socialism in America and the idea that workers should strive for something more than a "fair" wage under the capitalist system. The local demonstrates by its own record that a progressive ultimate outlook also makes a union the pace-setter for the best you can get NOW.

Just as founders and early fighters of Local 1 had to constantly combat the hysterical red-baiters of their day to preserve their union and their right to be Socialists, so today a far more powerful movement, on a much higher level of development, is fighting the same enemy, and the same cry. They have not succeeded in damping or diverting that century-long stream of progressivism in the labor movement. It flows more vigorously than ever.

Indeed, Local 1 itself symbolizes that fact. Its president, Frank Dutto, and his associates are standing up vigorously to those in the international's top leadership who are trying to wipe out Local 1's past and hamstringing it through the international's own little Mundt Bill.

Tomorrow, we will deal with the century-long trend in labor that is best symbolized by the "Big Six."

COMING: They Wouldn't Unload U.S. Arms... A Report from Pallice, France in the weekend Worker

Unions in Drive for 250,000 Peace Signatures

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complish that purpose, and condemnation of the first nation to use the A-bomb.

The conference was called by union representatives who had participated in the formation of the National Labor Peace Conference in Chicago several months ago. The meeting was chaired by Samuel Friedman, of the Furriers Joint Council.

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came from unions which included the United Office and Professional Workers, Fur, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers, Distribu-

tive Workers Local 65, United Electrical Workers, United Public Workers, Furniture, Millinery, Jewelry, Communications, Amal-

gamated Clothing Workers, Musicians, Maritime. The Harlem Trade Union Council was also represented.

House Votes 2-1 To Halt Promotion Of Negro Printers

WASHINGTON, May 1.—By a vote of 206 to 93, the House today adopted a bill to cancel a victory of the United Public Workers against jimcrow in the Bureau of Engraving. The bill would reverse a ruling forced last February out of the civil service Fair Employment Practices Board, under which about 50 Negroes employed in the Bureau were permitted to take examinations for plate printer apprentices.

The bill was passed when House Speaker Sam Rayburn recognized its sponsor, Rep. Tom Murray (D-Tenn), after a two-thirds vote waived the rules. It eliminates seniority and throws the exam open to all veterans regardless of whether they ever worked in the Bureau. It would be retroactive to March 1, thus killing the promotion exam given on March 15.

MARC FIGHTS BILL

The bill was sponsored by the AFL Government Employees' Federation.

Floor opposition was led by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill).

Rayburn, who has repeatedly refused to permit FEPC to come to the floor under the 21-day rule, recognized Murray as soon as he took the floor.

Marcantonio said, "It all depends on who is seeking recognition—whether he is for or against FEPC. If you are for FEPC you don't get recognized. If you are anti, then recognition and everything is beautifully arranged for you."

House Majority Leader John McCormack (D-Mass) voted for the bill.

A large group of Negro veterans, Bureau of Engraving employees,

was in the gallery. A similar bill is pending in the Senate.

Thomas Richardson, chairman of the UPW's anti-discrimination committee, said the union would redouble its efforts to compel government agencies to carry out the FEPC order.

Launch Drive To End Bias at Parkchester

A campaign to end anti-Negro renting policies in Parkchester, private Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. housing project in the Bronx, has been launched by the newly-formed Committee of Citizens and Tenants to End Discrimination in Parkchester.

The committee adopted a statement of democratic principles demanding that Negroes receive the same treatment as all others for apartments in Parkchester.

Mrs. Hardine Hendrix who, as a guest in the apartment of Dr. Lee Lorch is the first Negro to live in Stuyvesant Town, Met Life's tax exempt project in Manhattan, spoke at the meeting.

She urged cooperation between the Parkchester Committee and the Stuyvesant Committee to help win the fight against the anti-Negro policies.

HOODLUMS BEAT MARCHERS, SMASH JEFF SCHOOL DOORS

A large band of young hoodlums, working with the benevolent approval of the police, attacked a number of May Day marchers after the parade yesterday, and smashed the glass doors of the progressive Jefferson School for Social Science.

The thugs congregated late in the day at a dispersal point at 15th Street and Union Square. There they beat wearers of May Day buttons, until a policeman finally approached and suggested they leave. They were next reported on Avenue of the Americas, where they attacked a group of Jefferson School students who were waiting for the building to be opened. Maintenance chief Richard Malloy unlocked the doors and closed them on the thugs, who thereupon threw stones into the heavy panes. Police seized several of the mob but released them after a brief chat, despite appeals from bystanders that they be arrested.

A young IWO'er reported to the Daily Worker that he had been hit upon at the 15th Street corner and had three teeth broken. Police a few yards away saw nothing, he said.



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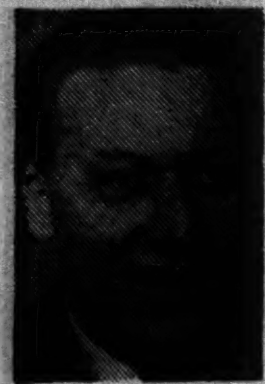
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Of Things to Come Japan for The Japanese

By John Pittman

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United States in exchange for Washington's "guarantee of security." This announcement of intentions from 80 million people whom the white supremacists in the United States have become accustomed already to think of as wards of the paleface father in the White House must come as a rude shock to many Americans. After all the poppycock dished out by Hearst, Luce and Roy Howard about the undying love of the Japanese for their current Mikado, Gen. Douglas (Move over God, here's Mac!) MacArthur, it sounds downright ungrateful for the Japanese to act up this way. Have they forgotten that we made them the beneficiaries of American scientific know-how at Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

IT WON'T HELP MAC to start behaving like Mundt and McCarthy either. Screaming "Red" at the strongly nationalist parties who voiced the views of the Japanese people will only bring them closer to the Japanese Communist Party, which was the only opposition party not represented in the "Joint Foreign Policy Council" that told off Acheson, Truman and MacArthur.

It is true that the Communist Party adopted a program against a separate peace and the granting of bases to the U. S. But the Communist Party program goes much farther than that of the Joint Foreign Policy Council. For one thing, it demands the restoration of Japanese economy by the people themselves and the complete independence of Japan.

This means independence from Morgan, Rockefeller, duPont, Mellon and company, who have taken advantage of the victory over Japanese militarism to grab large hunks of control in the properties of the Japanese ruling families (Zaibatsu). The Japanese Communists express the will of the Japanese people neither to be ruled by U. S. financial dictators nor by their own Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Furukawa families.

They demand exact fulfillment of the Potsdam decisions. And they oppose the retention of U. S. troops after the signing of the peace treaty, which they call for pronto.

MacArthur may yell his head off that this program "threatens the security" of the Japanese people, but the fact is that it voices faithfully the needs and aspirations of the Japanese people. It is MacArthur and his policies that have restored the power of the Zaibatsu, maintained the Emperor system, created mass unemployment and the impoverishment of the farmers, organized a "police corps" as the core of a new Japanese army, sent Japanese pilots to help Chiang Kai-shek's hit-and-run bomb raids on Chinese cities, built the foundations of military bases for the United States, and thus brought the Japanese people into the orbit of the U. S. economic crisis and program for World War III. Is it then not clearly MacArthur who is the real threat to the security of the Japanese people?

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE answer this question in the affirmative. The Wall Street-coordinated U. S. press chooses to headline the yes-man answers of a handful of Japanese bureaucrats and quislings, but the American people would be fooling themselves to believe them.

It is not simple coincidence that the announcement of the Japanese people's intentions occurs at a time when: 1) German businessmen are defying the U. S. edict and agitating for trade with Eastern Europe; 2) European governments in the so-called Atlantic Alliance of aggression have announced they are economically unable to carry through their military commitments; 3) the fourth revolt has begun in Indonesia against the present Wall Street puppet regime; 4) British oil interests are preparing for a showdown battle with U. S. oil interests in the Middle East.

All these developments mean that the Truman-Acheson program for world domination in the interest of the U. S. trusts is generating increasing resistance everywhere abroad.

VIRGIL

By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Lauds Friedman's
Book Reviews

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to pay tribute to one of your staff members that does a little-heralded job day in and day out which is of solid caliber. In other words, I would like to give Robert Friedman, your book reviewer, some of the credit he deserves. His reviews are always solid, always full of insight, always with something fresh to say.

As soon as I get some green to spare, I'll put him in competi-

tion with Morris (my favorite, I must own), the Miraculous.

WILLIAM INNKEEP.

Urges Sanitary Conditions
In Public Places

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I think it is high time that militant progressive organizations start a campaign to compel the Board of Health to improve sanitary conditions in public places. Every single place of work or wherever people assemble should have paper cups and paper or rolled cloth towels. This neglect is a constant source of disease.

I DRUCKER.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES is so-o happy over the "escape" from China of our American "officials and businessmen," because now we can really get the real "information" about the "famine," the "attachment" of Chinese territory by Russia, and the chances that the Chinese will "shake off this foreign ideology" of national liberation. Now, if the Times will turn itself to its own Page 13 for the day, it can get some information to refute its own previous lies about the "refusal" of the Chinese government to permit the exit of Americans. The story says the departing foreigners "blamed" the blockade of Shanghai "instead of Communist red tape—for their delay in leaving China."

THE POST opposes Hoover's plan to wreck the UN, because it does not "believe the time has come for free men to concede that it is all over but the shooting." Being the Post, the paper naturally spends more space on falsely alleging that Russia would welcome the break-up of UN.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN quotes, with great approval, the demand by outgoing Commerce Under Secretary Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney that any government agency be empowered to fire any government worker as long as any reactionary bureaucrat deems him a "poor security

risk." One of the worst risks any democracy could take would be to take orders from a man whose names, Vanderbilt - Whitney - spell exploitation, power and wealth.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey, in a May Day Message, asserts that "the people want peace—and more or more are convinced that peace will not be won by concentrating virtually all our attention and resources on the weapons of war."

THE MIRROR says that "our cops acted with charity for all and malice toward none" against the student strikers. We thought the cops used clubs and horses to ride the kids down. According to the Mirror, they did it with a Lincoln.

THE NEWS graciously says it doesn't think the May Day parade should have been banned. With loud cries of "traitor" at the marchers, the News trust it can erase the fact that it backed Hitler, while the marchers now, as ever, are against fascism and war.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann views Hoover's plan to pull out of UN as the proposal of "the old guard Republicans" that we retire into isolation during a great roar of anti-Communist noises." R. F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

1. Two Unions Look Back On 100 Years of Life

CLOSE ON THE HEELS of the hundredth anniversary celebration of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 1, the members of the "Big Six" of the Typographical Union are preparing to do the same starting Friday. This is quite an event, not alone for those two AFL locals, but for all of labor. There aren't very many locals that can trace back a continuous life of 100 years. The mortality rate of unions under capitalism, even in "free America," has always been heavy. In certain periods, most unions were wiped out after an open shop drive or as a result of unemployment.

The Local 1 and "Big Six" centennials should also remind us that the American trade union movement is a very old one—rivaled in age only by the British unions. A study of the two locals shows an interesting parallel of historic developments our unions have lived through. As Local 1's announcement says, the union "was launched by German workers who were emigrants from the suppressed revolution of 1848." Communists, therefore, were an important factor among the bakers who came together at 170 Hester St. 100 years ago to form the union.

AMERICA was then a land of refuge for Communists, as the followers of Marx then called themselves. No immigration authorities questioned them on their beliefs. No one looked through their baggage for "subversive" literature. No one haunted them after they entered. It was, in fact, a mark of distinction among workers in those days to be known as a Communist. The Communist refugees were viewed as people of the highest level of progressivism. Their leadership and aid were sought in the formation of labor organizations.

As a result the German workers were for many years the major influence in the labor movements of New York, Chicago and other cities. Their progressive imprint is evident upon many unions to this day.

Engels and Marx often noted the leading role of the German refugees in America's labor movement. They corresponded with them and through their correspondence wielded an influence here. On occasions they were very critical of the Germans, as Engels was in his appraisal of the Socialist Labor Party of the eighties, the then dominant Marxist organization. Perceiving the SLP's sectarianism even then, he was especially critical of the German socialists who were confined to their own German-speaking clubs, unions and communities. He called upon them to fuse themselves and their socialism with the native-born workers. Engels was undoubtedly directing his advice to many members of Local 1, who were always a leading force among the socialist-led unions.

ENGEL'S ADVICE, unfortunately, was not taken to heart by the American Socialists of that day. Much of labor's backwardness today, notably the lack of class-consciousness in most of its unions, can be traced to the sectarianism of the socialists in the past century. But we should not underestimate the important historic influence of such unions as Local 1, from whose ranks came many who carried forward the banner of socialism in America and the idea that workers should strive for something more than a "fair" wage under the capitalist system. The local demonstrates by its own record that a progressive ultimate outlook also makes a union the pace-setter for the best you can get NOW.

Just as founders and early fighters of Local 1 had to constantly combat the hysterical red-baiters of their day to preserve their union and their right to be Socialists, so today a far more powerful movement, on a much higher level of development, is fighting the same enemy, and the same cry. They have not succeeded in damping or diverting that century-long stream of progressivism in the labor movement. It flows more vigorously than ever.

Indeed, Local 1 itself symbolizes that fact. Its president, Frank Dutton, and his associates are standing up vigorously to those in the international's top leadership who are trying to wipe out Local 1's past and hamstringing it through the international's own little Mundt Bill.

Tomorrow we will deal with the century-long trend in labor that is best symbolized by the "Big Six."

COMING: They Wouldn't Unload U.S. Arms... A Report from Pallice, France in the Weekend Worker

Mosinee Also Wants Peace

MOSINEE, WISCONSIN, is a small town which hit the front pages yesterday. It seems that two stoolpigeons, looking for a fast buck, Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Zack Kornfedder, picked this town for an ugly "experiment." It seems that the two cheap informers wanted to show the Mosinee citizens how terrible "Communism" would be for them. So the stoolies, with the help of the Legion officials, "seized" the town and proceeded to show the "terrors of a police state."

The amazing thing was that the so-called "Communist" police state turned out to be remarkably like the realities of the Cold War witchhunt of 1950. The workmen of Mosinee were hounded for their loyalty — just like they are today in reality. There were snoopers stoolpigeoning on their neighbors — just as the Budenzes, Gitlows and Kornfedders are doing for a price today, and just as Attorney General McGrath last week asked all Americans to do.

MEANWHILE, THE WISCONSIN COMMUNISTS did a fine and honest thing. They decided to defy the stoolies and goons to tell their fellow-Americans of Mosinee what the Communists REALLY STAND FOR. They distributed leaflets urging PEACE between the USA and the Soviet Union. They urged that their fellow-citizens be on the ALERT AGAINST THE POLICE-STATE LAW EMBODIED IN THE MUNDT BILL which would REGISTER all persons who don't want war; the excuse would be they are "effectuating the policies of a foreign power."

The Wisconsin Communists also told their Mosinee neighbors that, under Socialism, THE WORKINGMEN OF THE TOWN WOULD OWN AND RUN THE PAPER MILLS THEY WORK IN. The farmers would be free of all mortgage and banker exploitation. Under Socialism, the citizens of Mosinee would be enjoying a much HIGHER DEMOCRACY because instead of being allowed to choose once every few years which capitalist handpicked politician-lawyer would be allowed to govern them, they themselves would rule every day in the year, with the right to recall any representative AT ANY TIME if he didn't serve the people as they demanded. The Mosinee "revolution" backfired into the faces of the clumsy stoolpigeons who organized it.

THE GOOD PEOPLE OF MOSINEE hate war as much as anyone else, and their Communist neighbors invited them to join in the May Day march for outlawing all atomic war. Americans like the people of Mosinee don't need any stoolies to scare the britches off them with phony "revolutions." They need peace and economic security.

When any needed social changes are made in Mosinee — or in the U. S. A. — it will be the people themselves who will make these social changes in accord with our traditional right to revolution laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

Hoover Embarrasses Them

"THE AMBITION OF MY LIFE is to destroy the Soviet Union," Herbert Hoover once said (San Francisco Daily News, 1923). The old democracy-hating fanatic is still at it. In a speech the other day, he called for a "moral crusade against Communism." Truman rushed to the telephone to congratulate Hoover for his war cry.

Hoover embarrassed the rest of the Cold War mob a bit. He called for scrapping the UN. He wants a war coalition against the Socialist states without any more hypocrisy about peace and all that.

The warmongers said Hoover was "completely right" in his notions about Communism but not too clever about the UN. The Cold War leaders feel they must still try to undermine the UN from within. If they scrap it publicly, as they have been scrapping it in deeds, they will tip their hand to the world before they are ready. They demur at Hoover's crude roar which only expresses the logical conclusion of the Truman-GOP policy today.

The old war horse of fascism snarled his hatred at every democratic social reform won by the American people since the 1890's — including the toothless anti-trust law. Hoover's rabid torism was kicked out in 1932; but his views are today the fashionable ones in Washington. FDR never rushed telephone congratulations to Herbert Hoover.

THE NEW APPLE

By Fred Ellis



COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The American People Can Win the Fight for Peace

By William Weinstone

(First in a series)

THE REPORTS made at the enlarged session of the National Committee of the Communist Party, held at the end of March, have just been published in the May edition of Political Affairs, which devotes the entire issue of 176 pages to this important meeting.

These reports are deserving of the most careful reading and study by all the members of the Party and by militant workers. These reports set forth, in a clear and forceful way, the situation and tasks facing the working class and the Communist Party in its struggle against Wall Street imperialism at a moment of maturing economic crisis, growing mass unemployment and heightened danger of war and fascism. There is no doubt that the vigorous fulfillment of the decisions of this meeting will mark a new stage in the advance of the Party and labor movement.

How does the leadership of the Communist Party estimate the present situation and what tasks does it underscore? The chief and foremost task, declared the Communist Party leadership, is the defense of peace, the building of a powerful, irresistible, grass roots movement for peace that will put an end to the cold war, compel negotiations with the Soviet Union on all disputed issues, outlaw the atom-bomb, achieve recognition and trade with the new democratic republic of China. The united front for peace, that was the central, all compelling question and the main burden of the reports and discussion of this significant meeting.

THE DANGER of military adventures has grown more acute in the past year because the war camp is growing weaker with the continued advance of the forces of democracy and socialism. Time is running against the imperialists. Wall Street imperialism, said Comrade Gus Hall in his comprehensive and effective report on the struggle for peace is like a "losing gambler who says 'win all or lose all' but throw everything into the pot." War, however, is not inevitable. Peace can be preserved because the forces for peace are stronger than the forces of war. But peace must be won by the most active, most determined struggle.

The fight for peace was of course discussed in relation to

other burning issues of the people, signalized in a letter by Comrade Foster to the Plenum—the wage fight, speed-up, growing unemployment, the fight for Negro rights, the defense of civil rights. Each of these issues must be pressed vigorously as independent tasks, but all are intimately and inescapably bound up with the key question of peace.

"Each additional step toward war," said Comrade Hall, "is prepared by a step toward fascism at home," creating the twin danger of war and fascism.

The latest step in this direction is the monstrous, fascist Mundt-Ferguson Bill, which must be defeated at all costs. Thus locked in the success of the peace fight are the most vital needs of the people—the fight for peace is the main link to defend and advance the people's cause.

THE UNITY of the people for peace on a scale unknown in our country is not only necessary but possible. For the first time in history there is an organized fighting front for peace that is truly world wide headed by the Soviet Union and embracing a majority of mankind. While the European sections of the world camp of peace is more advanced, waging a militant peace offensive, refusing in Italy, France and Belgium to load or unload military cargoes, the peace sentiment and movement is growing daily and spreading widely in our country.

But the fact must be recognized that despite a rising peace sentiment the peace movement develops too slowly in the United States. It still lacks the scope, breadth and depth which is possible, and labor is not yet playing its full rôle. The developing movement for peace—and this applies also to other movements—said Comrade Dennis, in cogent closing remarks at the Plenum, does not measure up to the achievements and potentialities due in part to objective factors, such as Truman demagoguery and the treacherous

demobilizing activities of the social democrats and labor reformists. This gap is due also to right and left opportunist weaknesses in the Party which have their source in an overestimation of the strength of capitalism and an underestimation of the strength and fighting spirit of the masses.

These weaknesses in the Party work are expressed in a slowness to build the united front by boldly taking up the issues of the day—as on the H-Bomb, or the proposal of John L. Lewis for a mutual aid pact; the hesitation to act on peace in the unions, saying the workers are not ready; the criminal procrastination of not a few leaders of the Left wing to draw the full lessons from the expulsions of the progressive-led CIO International and to coordinate their activities; the lumping of Murray and Reuther with the workers that follow them; and the inability to find a common language and issues which unite the mass of the workers with the Left and Communist forces in the reactionary-led unions; the tendency to top work, and the vice of relying on resolutions and letters which, important as they are, serve chiefly as a starting point in mobilizing the masses, but cannot be the sum total of action.

It should be clear, said Comrade Dennis, that "you can't stop the warmongers and fascists by a front of paper" and by parliamentary methods of struggle alone. To stop the desperate forces of war and fascism, it is imperative to develop united, class struggle policies, which involve the rank and file masses directly in struggle for the defeat of every pro-war measure. It means efforts for action in behalf of wage increases, against the maddening speedup, for relief and insurance, for jobs, for Negro rights, for support of strikes, etc., striving at all times to widen the united front, raise the militancy of the masses, and develop the counter-

(Continued on Page 8)

Transit Board Asks Rise In Fare and More Speedup

The Board of Transportation yesterday proposed a 10 cents city bus fare and a 15 cents combined ride to "meet the entire anticipated deficit of \$17,000,000" for the next year. The Board's proposals were contained in a letter from the chairman, Col. Sidney H. Bingham, to the Mayor's fact-finding board.

H.S. Students Bring Petitions To City Hall

Student delegations from the High School of Industrial Arts and Stuyvesant High School yesterday presented petitions at City Hall for a raise for teachers.

The delegations, elected by the students, said the fight would go on until its goals are won.

Seven mothers from Brownsville tried to see the mayor at City Hall but were turned away by police massed in the area.

The Teachers Union reported wires and letters were pouring in to their offices from school faculties pleading that all teacher groups unite in the fight. A leaflet distributed by the union urged teachers to "Stand firm in the stoppage of voluntary activities."

The union blamed both the governor and the mayor for the current school crisis. It assailed an attempt by Mrs. May Healy, head of the Joint Committee of Teacher Organizations, to divert pressure from City Hall to Albany. Mrs. Rose Russell of the Teachers Union said the sincerity of such appeal would be judged on whether Mrs. Healy also demanded that the city vote supplementary school funds and that O'Dwyer lead the call for a special session of the Legislature.

Predicts Crisis In Welfare

A major public welfare crisis within the next few months was predicted yesterday by United Public Workers Local 1 unless the Department of Welfare budget for 1950-51 is immediately revised upwards by the Board of Estimate.

The Welfare Department budget for 1950-51 is based on a caseload of 175,000 but the union pointed out that the caseload for the coming fiscal year will be 188,650 at the present rate of increase.

In addition, the crisis will be intensified, said the union, because insufficient personnel has been provided for. Unless the budget is revised, it was stated, Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard "will enforce even greater retrenchment measures against both public assistance recipients and the employees."

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE IN UNITED PRESS OFFICES

The Commercial Telegraphers Union struck yesterday at all United Press offices throughout the country, in a demand for a wage increase of \$6.50 a week. The United Press management stated it had offered an increase of \$2.21 a week.

The UP is using supervisory employees from other of its departments as scabs to operate the printer machines.

GREETINGS MAY DAY

LINCOLN STEFFENS LODGE 500, IWO

H. Bingham, to the Mayor's fact-finding board.

Bingham assailed the transit workers for resisting speed-up and for insisting on sick leave and improved schedules.

The Board offered an alternate fare increase plan of 8 cents on the buses but no transfers to the subways.

The Bingham letter said, however, that neither of the fare increases "would be sufficient" unless the city cut sick leave and permitted speedup to save an estimated \$3,000,000 a year. It said the city was losing money on the present fare because traffic is falling.

The Board chairman complained that sick leave is costing the city \$5,000,000 a year, and asked for more money to check "malingering" or faked illness.

Bulletins

The state rent law was upheld as constitutional yesterday in its first court test, when Municipal Justice Lyman rejected a suit by Teeval, Inc., for collection of a rent increase granted by the federal government, but barred under state law. Judge Lyman cited a 1921 Court of Appeals decision which stated the Legislature had the power to enact "emergency laws" for the protection of the public.

The American Civil Liberties Union's Academic Freedom Committee is studying the case of Dr. Lee Lorch and considering further action, the civil rights body revealed in its current weekly bulletin.

Dr. Lorch was recently fired by Pennsylvania State College for his action in inviting a Negro family to occupy his apartment in New York's Stuyvesant Town.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Harry Bridges accused F. Joseph Donohue, special assistant to the Attorney General, of attempting to duck, cut and run from the \$500,000 suit against him in Superior Court.

Donohue yesterday ducked giving a deposition in the suit by filing a motion in Federal Court asking transfer of jurisdiction.

He also asked dismissal of the suit on the ground he had immunity of office to say what he pleased about Bridges, President of International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Assn. Bridges' suit alleges libel and slander with malice in remarks made by Donohue last week before the Electric Club.

Italy

(Continued from Page 2)

point of reference—Piazza del Popolo, where beat the warm and generous and courageous heart of popular and proletarian Rome.

As throughout all the cities of Italy today, all factories were still and silent, all urban transport was paralyzed. For a 15-minute period this morning—11 to 11:15 a.m.—railroads throughout Italy stopped operations to celebrate May Day, and to emphasize railroad workers' fight for an eight-hour day and against the curtailment of democratic liberties.

In farming communities, peasants gathered to voice their demands for work, land, and peace.

Di Vittorio told May Day participants today that "the gravest danger facing humanity and which must be prevented at all costs is that third terrible world war threatened by American imperialism and its satellites." In this situation, Di Vittorio added, "American and British workers have a special responsibility in the world struggle of the workingclass and progressive forces for peace."

In the name of Italy's workers Di Vittorio sent fraternal greetings to "all authentic American democrats," expressing confidence that, despite difficult conditions in which they're compelled to struggle, "they will completely fulfill their duties that the situation and history indicates for them, to neutralize the activities of their war profiteers and join effectively with their brothers throughout the world to achieve peace."

The millionaires of the American trusts, Di Vittorio declared, openly confess their aggressive aims against the Soviet Union, and people's democracies because "they cannot tolerate the irrevocable fact that these people have liberated themselves from the yoke of capitalism, liberated themselves from."

He affirmed that neither the "cordon sanitaire" of yesterday nor the Western-manufactured "Iron Curtain" today had been able to stop the banners of socialism from waving from Berlin to Shanghai. Together with the workers of the entire world, Di Vittorio declared, Italy's workers demand the absolute outlawing of the use of the atom bomb and will treat as an enemy of humanity the first government that employs atomic weapons.

Di Vittorio outlined the "work plan" formulated by the CGIL to help solve Italy's disastrous unemployment problem. Peace, work, bread, social reform, defense of the democratic and trade union liberties, integral respect of the republican constitution—these are the slogans that indicate the objectives of future struggles of Italy's workers.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 7)
ter-offensive against reaction.

THERE IS ROOM for a national organization of the more advanced peace forces that can spark-plug the movement and lend it clarity and direction. But it would be a serious mistake to limit it to the advanced elements. Concretely we must get action, said Comrade Hall, action of a thousand different varieties, on one or several issues. We must build various Peace Committees and Peace Groups in every single organization, church, neighborhood, shop, department and shift. Only such a diversified movement and campaign can embrace the millions of every walk of life, who will be united on one or more issues, though they may be divided on matters of political opinion, affiliation, attitude to the Soviet Union, Communism, reasons for the cold war, etc.

We must not fear to draw in sincere peace supporters, who differ on or oppose Communism. In fact it is a Leninist proposition that must be grasped firmly that the more elementary the issue and the wider the mass movement, the greater the likelihood of sincere people who are non-Communists and even anti-Communists being drawn into the struggle. Said Lenin, "To fear this reactionariness, to try to avoid it, or skip over it is the greatest folly, for it means fearing to assume the role of proletarian vanguard, which implies training, educating, enlightening and drawing into the new life the most backward strata and masses of the working class and the peasantry." (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X—Left Wing Communism—p. 91).

WE MUST LEARN, said the Plenum, to march together with the broadest masses on common issues and march separately as a Marxist vanguard detachment bringing forward the Party's program and its proposals on all key issues and not fearing to make essential, convincing, understandable criticism nor hesitating boldly to differentiate our position from those who yield to anti-Soviet baiting.

Abstention from justified criticism does not help unity but injures it because it allows mistaken ideas or policies which often reflect the disintegrating influences of reaction to spread and divide the movement. To act as a Marxist detachment means also to carry on an intense ideological battle on such questions as the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and socialism, the true peace and democratic role of the Soviet Union, world government, and other issues.

It was pointed out in several reports that peace must be thrust into the very center of the 1950 elections. The Party will work for peace candidates. It will criticize and oppose all candidates of the bipartisan war program, although it will avoid in specific cases, helping to elect ultra-reactionary, pro-fascist candidates.

didates, hated by the masses. Briefly stated, (it is essential to read Comrades Hall, Dennis and Fine's remarks on this) our election policy is for united movements and action in support of progressive peace candidates and fighters for civil liberties on the Progressive Party ticket, as candidates of the old parties, or as independent candidates. We shall determinedly continue to steer a course toward building a mass third party. But we must realize that the Progressive Party has not yet achieved a mass breakaway from the old parties in consequence of illusions still existing in the Democratic Party.

Therefore, while rendering full support to the Progressive Party, it is essential that Communist and progressive forces work within the AFL and CIO locals and among the Negro people and other workers who support the Democratic Party, aiming to build movements on common issues and political action conferences in support of independent labor and Negro candidates.

Such movements should of course avail themselves of the old party primaries to win nomination where this can be done. Communists must also be put forward as joint or independent candidates. In this way Communists can help crystallize and develop wider independent movements alongside of the Progressive Party. Only the blind can fail to see, that the movement for independent political action goes forward—not in straight, but in zigzag fashion.

Prestes Denounces B-29 Provocation

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (Inter-Press).—Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader, has protested "the brazen violation of Soviet territory by a U. S. military plane, which was a deliberate provocation in an attempt to incite a new world war."

Prestes declared: "The Brazilian people want peace and will never go to war against the glorious Soviet Union. Our love of our country, our fight to free ourselves from the claws of Yankee imperialism are closely allied with our feelings of affection and solidarity for our Soviet brothers, who are showing the peoples of the world the path to democracy and Socialism, the path to happiness and peace."

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

PROF. FREDERIC EWEN discusses "Jews Without Money" and other Jewish Novels of Social Struggles at third in lecture series on "American Jewish Literature" at School of Jewish Studies, 578 Sixth Ave. (at 16th St.), Wednesday, May 3, 8-10 p.m. Sub. 75c. Next week's lecturer, Samuel Sillon.

THE NEGRO QUESTION and The Struggle Against White Chauvinism, will be discussed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker at the Jefferson School, Special Wednesday morning lectures, Sub. \$1.00, 10-15 a.m. Care will be provided for the children of parents attending this lecture.

Coming

THE DAILY WORKER Cultural Department presents a Special Performance of the great Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky." Directed by Mark Donestoy. Adapted from Gorky's book. Friday, May 12, 10-12 p.m. at the Stanley Theatre, 51st St. & 7th Ave., NYC. Tickets at \$1.50 including tax, available through People's Dept., Daily Worker, 50 E. 12th St. NY Telephone: AL 4-1884.

DON'T MISS HERMAN MINKOWITZ'S Soviet Classic "Ten Days That Shook the World." W. G. Wells' fantastic comedy futuristic, "Day Dreams," starring Charles Laughton, Elsa Lancaster. Saturday, May 6, Two showings, 8:30, 10:30 p.m. Social all evening, 77 Fifth Avenue (13th St.), 52c tax.

RATES: 25 cents per line in the Daily Worker
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5 words constitute 1 line
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CONFERENCE FOR WORLD FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE AND CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES OF BIROBIDJAN and ISRAEL

I Session—Saturday, May 6, 1950 — 2:00 P.M.

II Session—Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 10:30 A.M.

BARBIZON PLAZA HOTEL, 101 W. 58 St.

III Session—CELEBRATION AND CONCERT

Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 2:30 P.M.

TOWN HALL, 123 W. 43rd St.

ARNOLD EIDUS, Violinist

DR. LEO KOFF, Conductor

Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in American, Yiddish and Israeli Songs
Reports will be submitted by prominent national leaders who attended Peace Conferences in Paris, Stockholm, Mexico City, Moscow, Peking and Tai Aru, and by American delegation who just returned from a visit to Israel, France and Belgium.

Registration fee for all sessions — \$1.00

Admission: General Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, \$1.00; Children, 25c; Free for all children under 12. Tickets available at 50 E. 12th St., New York 11 — MUrray Hill 2-6000

Mosinee Also Wants Peace

MOSINEE, WISCONSIN, is a small town which hit the front pages yesterday. It seems that two stoolpigeons, looking for a fast buck, Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Zack Kornfedder, picked this town for an ugly "experiment." It seems that the two cheap informers wanted to show the Mosinee citizens how terrible "Communism" would be for them. So the stoolies, with the help of the Legion officials, "seized" the town and proceeded to show the "terrors of a police state."

The amazing thing was that the so-called "Communist" police state turned out to be remarkably like the realities of the Cold War witchhunt of 1950. The workmen of Mosinee were hounded for their loyalty—just like they are today in reality. There were snoopers stoolpigeoning on their neighbors—just as the Budenzes, Gitlows and Kornfedders are doing for a price today, and just as Attorney General McGrath last week asked all Americans to do.

MEANWHILE, THE WISCONSIN COMMUNISTS did a fine and honest thing. They decided to defy the stoolies and goons to tell their fellow-Americans of Mosinee what the Communists REALLY STAND FOR. They distributed leaflets urging PEACE between the USA and the Soviet Union. They urged that their fellow-citizens be on the ALERT AGAINST THE POLICE-STATE LAW EMBODIED IN THE MUNDT BILL which would REGISTER all persons who don't want war; the excuse would be they are "effectuating the policies of a foreign power."

The Wisconsin Communists also told their Mosinee neighbors that, under Socialism, THE WORKINGMEN OF THE TOWN WOULD OWN AND RUN THE PAPER MILLS THEY WORK IN. The farmers would be free of all mortgage and banker exploitation. Under Socialism, the citizens of Mosinee would be enjoying a much HIGHER DEMOCRACY because instead of being allowed to choose once every few years which capitalist handpicked politician-lawyer would be allowed to govern them, they themselves would rule every day in the year, with the right to recall any representative AT ANY TIME if he didn't serve the people as they demanded. The Mosinee "revolution" backfired into the faces of the clumsy stoolpigeons who organized it.

THE GOOD PEOPLE OF MOSINEE hate war as much as anyone else, and their Communist neighbors invited them to join in the May Day march for outlawing all atomic war. Americans like the people of Mosinee don't need any stoolies to scare the britches off them with phony "revolutions." They need peace and economic security.

When any needed social changes are made in Mosinee—or in the U. S. A.—it will be the people themselves who will make these social changes in accord with our traditional right to revolution laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

Hoover Embarrasses Them

"THE AMBITION OF MY LIFE is to destroy the Soviet Union," Herbert Hoover once said (San Francisco Daily News, 1923). The old democracy-hating fanatic is still at it. In a speech the other day, he called for a "moral crusade against Communism." Truman rushed to the telephone to congratulate Hoover for his war cry.

Hoover embarrassed the rest of the Cold War mob a bit. He called for scrapping the UN. He wants a war coalition against the Socialist states without any more hypocrisy about peace and all that.

The warmongers said Hoover was "completely right" in his notions about Communism but not too clever about the UN. The Cold War leaders feel they must still try to undermine the UN from within. If they scrap it publicly, as they have been scrapping it in deeds, they will tip their hand to the world before they are ready. They demur at Hoover's crude roar which only expresses the logical conclusion of the Truman-GOP policy today.

The old war horse of fascism snarled his hatred at every democratic social reform won by the American people since the 1890's—including the toothless anti-trust law! Hoover's rabid torism was kicked out in 1932; but his views are today the fashionable ones in Washington. FDR never rushed telephone congratulations to Herbert Hoover.

THE NEW APPLE

By Fred Ellis



COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The American People Can Win the Fight for Peace

By William Weinstone

(First in a series)

THE REPORTS made at the enlarged session of the National Committee of the Communist Party, held at the end of March, have just been published in the May edition of Political Affairs, which devotes the entire issue of 176 pages to this important meeting.

These reports are deserving of the most careful reading and study by all the members of the Party and by militant workers. These reports set forth, in a clear and forceful way, the situation and tasks facing the working class and the Communist Party in its struggle against Wall Street imperialism at a moment of maturing economic crisis, growing mass unemployment and heightened danger of war and fascism. There is no doubt that the vigorous fulfillment of the decisions of this meeting will mark a new stage in the advance of the Party and labor movement.

How does the leadership of the Communist Party estimate the present situation and what tasks does it underscore? The chief and foremost task, declared the Communist Party leadership, is the defense of peace, the building of a powerful, irresistible, grass roots movement for peace that will put an end to the cold war, compel negotiations with the Soviet Union on all disputed issues, outlaw the atom-bomb, achieve recognition and trade with the new democratic republic of China. The united front for peace, that was the central, all compelling question and the main burden of the reports and discussion of this significant meeting.

THE DANGER of military adventures has grown more acute in the past year because the war camp is growing weaker with the continued advance of the forces of democracy and socialism. Time is running against the imperialists. Wall Street imperialism, said Comrade Gus Hall in his comprehensive and effective report on the struggle for peace is like a "losing gambler who says 'win all or lose all but throw everything into the pot.' War, however, is not inevitable. Peace can be preserved because the forces for peace are stronger than the forces of war. But peace must be won by the most active, most determined struggle.

The fight for peace was of course discussed in relation to

other burning issues of the people, signalized in a letter by Comrade Foster to the Plenum—the wage fight, speed-up, growing unemployment, the fight for Negro rights, the defense of civil rights. Each of these issues must be pressed vigorously as independent tasks, but all are intimately and inescapably bound up with the key question of peace.

"Each additional step toward war," said Comrade Hall, "is prepared by a step toward fascism at home," creating the twin danger of war and fascism.

The latest step in this direction is the monstrous, fascist Mundt-Ferguson Bill, which must be defeated at all costs. Thus locked in the success of the peace fight are the most vital needs of the people—the fight for peace is the main link to defend and advance the people's cause.

THE UNITY of the people for peace on a scale unknown in our country is not only necessary but possible. For the first time in history there is an organized fighting front for peace that is truly world wide headed by the Soviet Union and embracing a majority of mankind. While the European sections of the world camp of peace is more advanced, waging a militant peace offensive, refusing in Italy, France and Belgium to load or unload military cargoes, the peace sentiment and movement is growing daily and spreading widely in our country.

But the fact must be recognized that despite a rising peace sentiment the peace movement develops too slowly in the United States. It still lacks the scope, breadth and depth which is possible, and labor is not yet playing its full role. The developing movement for peace—and this applies also to other movements—said Comrade Dennis, in cogent closing remarks at the Plenum, does not measure up to the achievements and potentialities due in part to objective factors, such as Truman demagoguery and the treacherous

demobilizing activities of the social democrats and labor reformists. This gap is due also to right and left opportunist weaknesses in the Party which have their source in an overestimation of the strength of capitalism and an underestimation of the strength and fighting spirit of the masses.

These weaknesses in the Party work are expressed in a slowness to build the united front by boldly taking up the issues of the day—as on the H-Bomb, or the proposal of John L. Lewis for a mutual aid pact; the hesitation to act on peace in the unions, saying the workers are not ready; the criminal procrastination of not a few leaders of the Left wing to draw the full lessons from the expulsions of the progressive-led CIO International and to coordinate their activities; the lumping of Murray and Reuther with the workers that follow them; and the inability to find a common language and issues which unite the mass of the workers with the Left and Communist forces in the reactionary-led unions; the tendency to top work, and the vice of relying on resolutions and letters which, important as they are, serve chiefly as a starting point in mobilizing the masses, but cannot be the sum total of action.

It should be clear, said Comrade Dennis, that "you can't stop the warmongers and fascists by a front of paper" and by parliamentary methods of struggle alone. To stop the desperate forces of war and fascism, it is imperative to develop united, class struggle policies, which involve the rank and file masses directly in struggle for the defeat of every pro-war measure. It means efforts for action in behalf of wage increases, against the maddening speedup, for relief and insurance, for jobs, for Negro rights, for support of strikes, etc., striving at all times to widen the united front, raise the militancy of the masses, and develop the com-

(Continued on Page 2)

Elevator Strike Is Called Off

The strike of Manhattan apartment house service workers was called off Sunday night with no immediate gains to the workers and with all issues submitted to a special fact finding committee. Leaders of

AFL Building Service Employees Local 32-B, which called the 12,000 workers out on strike, agreed quickly to the State Mediation Board proposal, as did the landlords.

Prior to the outbreak of the four-day strike, the union leaders had whiteled their demands down to arbitration of a \$2.75 weekly wage increase. It was understood they were also prepared to compromise the demand for reduction of the present 48-hour week to 40 hours.

The Realty Advisory Board, composed of the biggest banking and real estate interests in the city, had taken the position that it would grant no improvements without a rent increase first.

Their agreement to submit matters to a fact finding committee followed a conference with Mayor O'Dwyer Friday. The committee's recommendations will not be binding on either party.

NAACP Asks Year More of Rent Law

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week called for the extension of federal rent controls until at least June 30, 1951. The present rent control law expires in June, 1950.

In a statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Leslie Perry, of the NAACP Washington Bureau, said: "Because the average Negro home renter is already paying far more than the premises are actually worth our membership has a special interest in the continuance of effective controls."

OF THINGS TO COME, a column by John Pittman, associate editor of The Worker, appears Tuesdays and Thursdays in the Daily Worker.

350 PICKETS IN DETROIT AGAINST DEPORTATIONS

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 1.—Some 350 pickets ringed the Federal Building here last Friday, demanding defeat of the Mundt Bill, passage of the FEPC and the dropping of deportations against some 50 Detroiters.

Several score of Chrysler strikers from Plymouth Local 51 marched in the lines, demanding the Immigration Department take its hands off Chrysler strike leader Sam Sweet, now facing deportation proceedings.

Negro workers were on the line in large numbers.

When the usual contingent of police arrived and saw the mass of UAW caps on the picket lines, they left and only a handful of FBI stooges remained.

Last Thursday four workers were picked up, starting a new series of roundups by the Immigration Department.

One of them, named Zelas, is suffering from a creeping paralysis that has affected the entire lower part of his body. Despite this, the immigration finks seized him and demanded a \$2,000 bond. Angry protests finally forced the release of Zelas on his own recognizance.

Some two months ago this same group of immigration gendarmes grabbed John Sokol, a fighter for some 30 years for workers' rights. Sokol was suffering from cancer. His doctor demanded the immigration leave him alone as it was dangerous to move him. They refused.

Several weeks later Sokol died. While the picket line was marching before the Federal Building, Judge Levin granted the release of an arrested prisoner of the Immigration Department, Harry Price, on bond of \$5,000. The department had asked bond of \$2,000.

Wins Damages In Bus Jimcrow

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 1.—Damages of \$1,500 were awarded last week to Miss Elizabeth Whiteside by Judge Roy M. Shelburne of U. S. District Court on retrial of her suit against the Southern Bus Lines. The retrial was ordered by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to which the case had been carried by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Miss Whiteside, who was forcibly ejected from a bus on a trip from Cairo, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., on May 6, 1946, at first lost her case in the lower court, which held that the regulation of the bus company requiring Negroes to sit in the rear was reasonable and that Miss Whiteside's refusal to move to the rear was grounds for her removal from the bus.

In November, 1949, the Circuit

Court of Appeals sitting in Cincinnati invalidated regulations by bus lines and other public carriers requiring segregation of passengers in interstate travel. Basing its decision on the Supreme Court ruling in the Morgan case, the court ruled that such separation of passengers placed an undue burden on interstate commerce.

IWO Licensed By Delaware

Peter Shipka, general secretary-treasurer of the International Workers Order, Inc., announced yesterday the IWO has received its Certificate of Authority from the State of Delaware to transact business in that state as a fraternal benefit society.

Italy

(Continued from Page 2) point of reference—Piazza del Popolo, where beat the warm and generous and courageous heart of popular and proletarian Rome.

As throughout all the cities of Italy today, all factories were still and silent, all urban transport was paralyzed. For a 15-minute period this morning—11 to 11:15 a.m.—railroads throughout Italy stopped operations to celebrate May Day, and to emphasize railroad workers' fight for an eight-hour day and against the curtailment of democratic liberties.

In farming communities, peasants gathered to voice their demands for work, land, and peace.

Di Vittorio told May Day participants today that "the gravest danger facing humanity and which must be prevented at all costs is that third terrible world war threatened by American imperialism and its satellites." In this situation, Di Vittorio added—"American and British workers have a special responsibility in the world struggle of the workingclass and progressive forces for peace."

GREETING AMERICAN PEOPLE

In the name of Italy's workers Di Vittorio sent fraternal greetings to "all authentic American democrats," expressing confidence that, despite difficult conditions in which they're compelled to struggle, "they will completely fulfill duties that the situation and history indicates for them, to neutralize the activities of their war profiteers and join effectively with their brothers throughout the world to achieve peace."

The millionaires of the American trusts, Di Vittorio declared, openly confess their aggressive aims against the Soviet Union, and people's democracies because "they cannot tolerate the irrevocable fact that these people have liberated themselves from the yoke of capitalism, liberated themselves from unemployment and misery."

He affirmed that neither the "cordon sanitaire" of yesterday nor the Western-manufactured "Iron Curtain" today had been able to stop the banners of socialism from waving from Berlin to Shanghai. Together with the workers of the entire world, Di Vittorio declared, Italy's workers demand the absolute outlawing of the use of the atom bomb and will treat as an enemy of humanity the first government that employs atomic weapons.

OUTLINES PROGRAM

Di Vittorio outlined the "work plan" formulated by the CGIL to help solve Italy's disastrous unemployment problem. Peace, work, bread, social reform, defense of the democratic and trade union liberties, integral respect of the republican constitution—these are the slogans that indicate the objectives of future struggles of Italy's workers.

He also announced that new workers' blood had already been shed yesterday near Aquila. A delegation of trade union and democratic parties leaders had already departed to make a spot investigation, he announced, and the workers would be held in readiness to take any necessary action.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 7) ter-offensive against reaction.

THERE IS ROOM for a national organization of the more advanced peace forces that can spark-plug the movement and lend it clarity and direction. But it would be a serious mistake to limit it to the advanced elements. Concretely we must get action, said Comrade Hall, action of a thousand different varieties, on one or several issues. We must build various Peace Committees and Peace Groups in every single organization, church, neighborhood, shop, department and shift. Only such a diversified movement and campaign can embrace the millions of every walk of life, who will be united on one or more issues, though they may be divided on matters of political opinion, affiliation, attitude to the Soviet Union, Communism, reasons for the cold war, etc.

We must not fear to draw in sincere peace supporters, who differ on or oppose Communism. In fact it is a Leninist proposition that must be grasped firmly that the more elementary the issue and the wider the mass movement, the greater the likelihood of sincere people who are non-Communists and even anti-Communists being drawn into the struggle. Said Lenin, "To fear this 'reactionariness,' to try to avoid it, or skip over it is the greatest folly, for it means fearing to assume the role of proletarian vanguard, which implies training, educating, enlightening and drawing into the new life the most backward strata and masses of the working class and the peasantry." (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X—Left Wing Communism—p. 91).

WE MUST LEARN, said the Plenum, to march together with the broadest masses on common issues and march separately as a Marxist vanguard detachment bringing forward the Party's program and its proposals on all key issues and not fearing to make essential, convincing, understandable criticism nor hesitating boldly to differentiate our position from those who yield to anti-Soviet baiting.

Abstention from justified criticism does not help unity but injures it because it allows mistaken ideas or policies which often reflect the disintegrating influences of reaction to spread and divide the movement. To act as a Marxist detachment means also to carry on an intense ideological battle on such questions as the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of capitalism and socialism, the true peace and democratic role of the Soviet Union, world government, and other issues.

It was pointed out in several reports that peace must be thrust into the very center of the 1950 elections. The Party will work for peace candidates. It will criticize and oppose all candidates of the bipartisan war program, although it will avoid in specific cases, helping to elect ultra-reactionary, pro-fascist can-

didates, hated by the masses. Briefly stated, (it is essential to read Comrades Hall, Dennis and Fine's remarks on this) our election policy is for united movements and action in support of progressive peace candidates and fighters for civil liberties on the Progressive Party ticket, as candidates of the old parties, or as independent candidates. We shall determinedly continue to steer a course toward building a mass third party. But we must realize that the Progressive Party has not yet achieved a mass breakthrough from the old parties in consequence of illusions still existing in the Democratic Party.

Therefore, while rendering full support to the Progressive Party, it is essential that Communist and progressive forces work within the AFL and CIO locals and among the Negro people and other workers who support the Democratic Party, aiming to build movements on common issues and political action conferences in support of independent labor and Negro candidates.

Such movements should of course avail themselves of the old party primaries to win nomination where this can be done. Communists must also be put forward as joint or independent candidates. In this way Communists can help crystallize and develop wider independent movements alongside of the Progressive Party. Only the blind can fail to see that the movement for independent political action goes forward—not in straight, but in zigzag fashion.

Prestes Denounces B-29 Provocation

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (Inter-Press).—Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist leader, has protested "the brazen violation of Soviet territory by a U. S. military plane, which was a deliberate provocation in an attempt to incite a new world war."

Prestes declared: "The Brazilian people want peace and will never go to war against the glorious Soviet Union. Our love of our country, our fight to free ourselves from the claws of Yankee imperialism are closely allied with our feelings of affection and solidarity for our Soviet brothers, who are showing the peoples of the world the path to democracy and socialism, the path to happiness and peace."

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan
PROF. FREDERIC EDWIN discusses "Jews Without Money" and other Jewish novels of Social Struggles at third in lecture series on "American Jewish Literature" at School of Jewish Studies, 575 Sixth Ave. (at 10th St.), Wednesday, May 3, 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c. Next week's lecturer, Samuel Allen.
THE NEGRO QUESTION and The Struggle Against White Chauvinism, will be discussed by Dr. Herbert Aptheker at the Jefferson School, Special Wednesday morning lecture, Sub. \$1.00, 10:15 a.m. Cars will be provided for the children of parents attending this lecture.

Coming
THE DAILY WORKER Cultural Department presents a Special Performance of the great Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky" Directed by Mark Donskoy, adapted from Gorky's book. Friday, May 12, 10:30 p.m. at the Stanley Theatre, 41st St. & 7th Ave. NYC. Tickets at \$1.00 including tax, available through Feature Dept., Daily Worker, 30 E. 17th St. NY. Telephone: AL 4-7864.
DON'T MISS SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S Soviet Classic "Ten Days That Shook the World" H. O. Wells' fantastic comedy featurette, "Day Dreams," starring Charles Laughton, Elsa Lancaster. Saturday, May 6, Two showings, 2:30, 10:30 p.m. Social all evening, 77 Fifth Avenue (15th St.), 5c tax.

RATES: 35 cents per line to the Daily Worker
40 cents per line to the (Weekend Worker)
5 words constitute a line
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Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 P.M.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 P.M.

CONFERENCE FOR WORLD FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE AND CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES OF BIROBIDJAN and ISRAEL

I Session—Saturday, May 6, 1950 — 2:00 P.M.
II Session—Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 10:30 A.M.
BARBIZON PLAZA HOTEL, 101 W. 58 St.
III Session—CELEBRATION AND CONCERT
Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 2:30 P.M.
TOWN HALL, 123 W. 43rd St.
ARNOLD EIDUS, Violinist
DR. LEO KOFF, Conductor

Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in American, Birobidjan and Israeli Songs
Reports will be submitted by prominent national leaders who attended Peace Conferences in Paris, Stockholm, Mexico City, Moscow, Peking and Tel Aviv, and by Arabian delegation who just returned from a visit to Israel, France and Belgium.

Registration fee for all sessions — \$1.00
Admission: Arabian Committee and American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Musicians, 100 Park Ave., New York 17 — Murray Hill 3-8888-9-7

GREETINGS MAY DAY
LINCOLN STEFFENS LODGE 500, IWO

75000 March

(Continued from Page 4)

ditorial prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfillment of this decision. We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country."

Paul Robeson, that indomitable man of the people, took the microphone to declare in ringing words: "I am proud to be here today to demonstrate for peace and for a peoples' world."

Eugene Dennis, he declared, "must not go to jail." The persecutions against men such as Dennis, he said, are "signs of weakness not of strength" on the part of Wall Street.

Leaders of the Communist Party, the men who refused to be cowed by jailings and persecutions, were heard with rapt attention. "On this mid-century May Day," declared Gus Hall, "the majority of the people of the world have one cause and one enemy. The cause is peace and the enemy is Wall Street."

HAIL THOMPSON

Robert Thompson was cheered as he declared: "Wall Street and O'Dwyer don't like our party. They are trying to send Eugene Dennis to jail because they know that the Communist Party, led by Foster and Dennis, never has, does not now, and never will take orders from Wall Street."

Ben Davis greeted the parade as a great demonstration for peace and for the freedom of the Negro people of America. "The lynchers and the anti-Semites and the fascists," he asserted, "are those who at the same time are sponsoring Wall Street's drive to war."

Henry Winston led the crowd in shouting slogans for peace, jobs and democracy.

WELCOME DENNIS

Tall, gray-haired Eugene Dennis was given an ear-splitting welcome as he mounted the platform, accompanied by other Communist leaders, including John Williamson, John Gates and others of the famed Communist 12.

Goon-rule by Joseph Curran notwithstanding, large numbers of seamen marched bearing signs and shouting slogans for peace, for retention of the hiring hall, for jobs, for the freedom of Harry Bridges and the Communist 12.

The state committee of the Communist Party led a big section of marchers into the Square.

The IWO contingent, many thousand strong, always one of the most brilliant in the line, surpassed all its previous years yesterday. The multi-colored costumes of the marchers drew cheers along the line. One of the most moving moments of the day came when a replica of their monument to the dead of World War II passed into the square. It was accompanied by gold-star mothers and fathers.

The thousands bared their heads and were silent in tribute for a minute.

As usual every year, IWO contingents danced in the square. The

folk dances of the young captivated the throngs.

The marchers kept rolling in, chanting, singing, carrying colorful banners and trailing huge floats as darkness descended upon the city. The entire march breathed defiance of the warmongers and depression-makers, and it asserted faith in the ability of the working class and all the common people to curb the war-making, job-destroying monopolists.

Two thousand white collar workers, targets of some of the heaviest raiding and rebaiting, formed a spirited section that filed into the square in the gathering twilight.

Behind them marched the largest division of all, 5,000 members of youth organizations, whose singing and chants marked finis to New York's historic 1950 May Day parade.

Rieve Boomed

(Continued from Page 3)

but in my opinion, this is not the year to make them. I do not believe we can give the right amount of consideration, or the right kind of consideration, to fundamental changes in our constitution when we are in the middle of a political fight."

Baldanzi's supporters, it was learned, proposed that state and regional directors now appointed by Rieve and responsible solely to him, should be subject to an approval or disapproval of the members of the region after a trial period.

BALDANZI SILENT

Baldanzi had not yet spoken on any controversial issues nor has his opponent for the executive vice-presidency, Mariano Bishop. The number of pro-Bishop buttons worn by delegates would indicate that on the surface the majority is his, but Baldanzi's forces lay hopes in the secret balloting under the auspices of the Honest Ballot Association Thursday to give them what they charge is much-intimidated rank and file support.

An indication of the bitterness between the two groups is the release by Baldanzi's forces of a letter by 85-year-old Charles W. Ervin, representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Washington. He usually visits textile union's conventions as its "grand old man."

This time he sent his remarks to the convention by mail. Ervin assailed Rieve and associates for a letter they sent to the locals marking Baldanzi for the "purge" and describing him as a "lone wolf." "I appraise it (the letter) as an attempt to poison the minds of the delegates in advance of the convention. It smacks of Tammany Hall at its worst."

There is no indication of any fundamental differences on foreign, or domestic policy between the two groups.

MARSHALL PLAN EFFECT

Dealing with some of the problems affecting especially the textile workers, Rieve conceded that the growth in the volume of textile imports from Marshall Plan lands where workers are held down to very low standards is a serious problem for an industry plagued by unemployment. But he said "I have an idea, which you may want to consider."

"Maybe, it would be better for us to produce these things and give them away, than to buy foreign goods at the cost of unemployment at home" said Rieve. "I have not tried to work out all the details of such a plan, but I think it is worth considering."

On wages, Rieve made the surprising claim that "by and large we led the way." He conceded that the union won no fourth round raise, but explained "we did not pass up a wage increase. We just weren't able to get it."

The report of the executive council distributed to the delegates shows textile rates virtually at a standstill for the past two years, with an over-all average of \$1.16 an hour and averages in the industry's divisions ranging from 90 cents to the top of \$1.42, in

'11' Appeal

(Continued from Page 3)

to serve 3 years and pay a \$10,000 fine.

The bulky defense brief, which will undoubtedly set new precedents in matters of constitutional law, civil rights and cases of political advocacy, charges:

• The Smith Act under which the conviction was obtained is unconstitutional on its face and as construed and applied.

• Violation of appellants' rights resulting from rulings concerning the testimony of informers.

• Appellants were denied a fair trial by the misconduct and bias of the trial judge.

• Appellants were denied the right of a trial by an impartial petit jury.

• The court committed reversible error in certain rulings in the admission and exclusion of evidence.

• The motion for acquittal was improperly denied.

• The court erred in denying Benjamin J. Davis, an attorney, the right to act as his own counsel.

HIT SMITH ACT

The Smith Act, the Communist leaders declared, is "patently unconstitutional" because it makes it a crime "to exercise the rights of speech, press and assembly wholly without regard to the actual use of force and violence, approximate threat of the use of force or violence, or an attempt to resort to force or violence for the purposes of effectuating political or economic changes."

There are no charges in the indictment of "an offense against the United States, the defense brief asserted. It charges the appellants solely with exercising the rights of free speech, press and assembly, the argument continued, in that they convened meetings, engaged in certain political activities, published and circulated books, articles, magazines and newspapers advocating the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and conducted classes and schools for study of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism, the 11 Communist leaders reminded the Circuit Court, "is not condemned by the statute as construed by the court below."

The 11 Communists argued that it is "no accident" that during the period covered by the so-called "Communist conspiracy," the "actual practice of force and violence by private groups under the stimulus of government example has increased by leaps and bounds."

CITE ATTACKS

They cited attacks on the rights of workers, teachers, Negroes, foreign-born residents and others. They cited the Peekskill attacks and Peoria Street riots in Chicago.

These attacks and demonstrations of force and violence, the defendants argued, were hardly the result of their activity of circulating the Communist Manifesto or Foundations of Leninism.

"Rather," the brief declared, "they were products of the very forces who, in the name of protesting Communism, have with increasing openness sought to uproot, to destroy, the constitutional foundations of this country."

Introduction in the trial of testimony of paid police informers, planted secretly in the Communist organizations, the Communist leaders told the court, violated the right of freedom of assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution.

REVEAL BIAS

They cited numerous quotations from trial testimony revealing open bias on the part of the trial judge.

It was further charged Judge Medina erred by refusing to examine jurors properly to determine bias or prejudice. The jury was contaminated, the brief charged, by the presence of Russell Janney, theatrical producer, who was revealed by the defense to have openly declared prejudice against the defendants during the course of the trial and before it.

Judge Medina erred also, the defendants declared, when he excluded evidence of prior contradictory statements by the prosecu-

tion's chief stoolpigeon and witness Louis F. Budenz. Other prosecution testimony, they went on, was not permitted by the court to be refuted by defense witnesses.

The government's case, the Communist leaders argued, was built on circumstantial evidence "devoid of probative value."

Federal prosecutors were told by the Circuit Court to have their reply brief filed by the end of current court term next month. Argument on the appeal is expected to take place during the week of June 12.

Dennis

(Continued from Page 3)

to an unconstitutional grilling by these witchhunters. The committee had refused to listen to his own statement on an earlier occasion. And Dennis was protecting the members of his Party and defending their Constitutional rights by refusing to be a victim of a political inquisition.

Dennis hadn't a chance in the frame-up trial that followed in the U. S. District Court in Washington.

TERRORIZED JURY

The jury consisted largely of Government employees, who were terrified by the "loyalty" purges then under way. Anyone suspected of sympathy for the political rights of Communist was sure to be fired.

One woman juror, who held out 24 hours, cried when the verdict was announced.

The Dennis case finally went to a Supreme Court that had been packed by "cold war justices," appointed by President Truman.

One of the justices was former Attorney General Tom Clark, the former Texas oil lobbyist, who had instituted the proceedings against Dennis.

Clark refused to disqualify himself in defiance of all Supreme Court precedents.

Only Justice Black and Frankfurter dissented in a 5-2 decision against Dennis.

BLACK'S STATEMENT

Black said in part: "The prevailing pattern of loyalty investigation and threatened purges makes it wholly unrealistic to expect Government employees to enter the jury box with that quality of disinterestedness essential to complete impartiality. . . ."

"Government employees have good reason to fear that an

honest vote to acquit a Communist or anyone else accused of 'subversive' beliefs, however flimsy the prosecution's evidence, might be considered a disloyal act which could easily cost them their job. That vote alone would in all probability evoke clamorous demands that he be publicly investigated or discharged outright. . . ."

Justice Frankfurter also blasted the use of government employees as jurors in political trials.

Other justice voted for a reversal of Dennis's conviction.

The case now goes before what Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the Massachusetts labor martyr, called the real Supreme Court—the people themselves.

Dennis's jailing will cut the thread of illusion in the minds of large masses of workers that there is still some justice in the courts.

And the mass fight for Dennis will take on the mass character that won freedom for Eugene V. Debs, the great Socialist leader.

Dove of Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

sidewalks responded to had the picture of a weird beast labeled "Atomic Security—There Ain't No Such Animal."

PARADE HIGHLIGHT

A highlight of the parade was the great number of Negroes and Puerto Ricans who marched. Many of the latter wore roses in their dark hair and one woman carried May Day buttons as earrings.

O'Dwyer, under a golden Florida sun, lying on the beach holding a big bag of money—his pay increase—got a big rise out of the crowds.

In fact, one of the most significant features of this May Day was the crowd on the sidewalks, on both sides of Eighth Avenue. The west side pavements were jammed five deep with partisans of the parade: the east side bystanders were passers-by who stopped to see. Their thoughtful faces, the way they stayed to read all the slogans and see all the floats, told a big story.

These people—white, Negro, Jews, native-born, foreign-born—told a story of peace. That was the story the bystanders wanted to hear.

And that was the story of May Day, 1950.

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For the Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.



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By Charles Corwin

TWO ATTITUDES towards an important contemporary art problem are strikingly revealed in two current exhibitions. One at the Laurel Gallery (108 E. 57 St.) is of the work of Hananish Harari, widely known for the witty "Safari" which he conducts monthly in Masses and Mainstream. The other may be seen in paintings by Ernest Crichtlow included in an exhibition at the Schomburg branch of the Public Library (134 W. 136 St.). Crichtlow is also well known for his significant work in the organization of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

The problem they both face is the attitude to take towards those skills, techniques, and forms which they exercise in making a living at commercial art. As to the content of commercial art, that gilded dunghill exhalant the odors of racial chauvinism, imperialism and monopoly, they undoubtedly agree. And, although Harari is the more experienced, both are competent professional illustrators, which is to say they can represent the external world and its real forms with any required degree of fidelity, idealization, or distortion. To Harari this competence is something to be cast aside in the privacy of his studio as unfit for

The Art Galleries:

Exhibits by Harari, Crichtlow

artistic painting. His show consists of almost pure abstractions. To Crichtlow this competence appears as a powerful weapon, perverted by the advertisers, which the painter can unleash for better ends. His paintings consist of views of a world which never appear in the Saturday Evening Post.

THE QUESTION HERE posed is only another version of the painter's revolt against Academic style. The style of the Academy was once the public face of the bourgeois state. It has given way to commercial art, the public face of the bourgeoisie. The nineteenth century painter rose in revolt against Academicism because the state which trained him as a student failed to use him as an artist, just as the capitalist society which gave him theoretical freedom to express himself failed to give him the means to stay alive while he did so. No wonder, then, that the artist decided that whatever else the style of his revolt might be, it would at least be anti-academic.

Today it is the qualities of commercial art which the artist attempts to avoid in order to express

his proud but forced independence. To call a "fine" artist "commercial," "slick," or "magazine coverish" is today an act of calculated venom. By calling the current art of the Soviet Union "academic illustration" many American artists reject it; and it is because commercial art is so often photographically real that many artists, mistakenly making a superficial comparison, reject socialist realism as an aim.

THE RESULTS of this negative act of avoidance may be seen with diagrammatic clarity in the Harari show. In the anteroom, carelessly tossed on a desk and unidentified, is the back cover of Life containing a four-color reproduction of a Coca-Cola ad done by Harari. In the manner of the realistic, nineteenth century, still-life painter Harnett, the artist has drawn a board fence on which are tacked an old and a new calendar. In front of the fence is the purple concoction in question, while through it may be seen a winter landscape. Old and new, city and country, folksy and sexy, sport and work, craftsmanship and technology are the attributes the picture suggests for the product, in a language which speaks clearly to millions and is intended to move them to action. In a ridiculous cause the artist has labored effectively.

When the artist is relatively free to speak for himself rather than for the giant corporations, does he speak for a finer cause in as strong a pictorial language to as many people? Not at all. He does abstracts whose content in turn is abstract. Mechanism, magnetic prisms, mathematical diagrams and instruments are the subjects which are further refined into more complete abstractions. The quality of style is a studied antithesis of his commercial work. Smooth gives way to rough, regular to irregular, invisible brush strokes to heavy ones, three dimensional space to flat plane, texture of objects to texture of paint, public to private, comprehensible to cryptic, etc. It can hardly be imagined that this "fine" art style is the result of some deep personal necessity, since it is as normal to 57th Street as the soft drink ad is to the magazine. Nor, as his work in Masses and Mainstream indicates, can it be said that Harari has nothing to say, or that he thinks it unimportant to say it. It is, rather, that the artist thinks of art as a private activity whose function is to symbolize the artist's independence of the real world.

ERNEST CRICHTLOW has set out on a very different line. He has set out to master the qualities of art which the corporations use when they wish to move and af-

fect the largest number of people. His intention is to capture their weapon and use it for progressive ends. In the four paintings on exhibit, Crichtlow has only made the beginnings of a start, but his direction is full of promise. His paintings are of Negro children seen against the background of Harlem. His beautiful children stand wistfully outside of a circus area, or use the traffic stanchions and the streets in place of jungle gyms and playgrounds. One little girl in her Easter best is set against a tenement backyard. What is important here is that Negroes are seen in the dignity of a full dress portrait. They are presented neither as exotics, or caricatures, or primitives, or symbols but as real people, admirable and understandable. What is important here is that the art which has sold Americans on the superiority of Aryan blondness and the streamlined kitchen is being used to point out the beauty of the Negro and the possibility of a life of human dignity in working-class surroundings.

The direction which Crichtlow has taken warrants serious exploration.

Here is an open direction where as the road to the private art of the studios has been thoroughly explored and found to be a dead end.

Fund drive: Thanks to N. D. for his contribution. Our other readers, if we have any, have been embarrassingly silent about our appeal to support the Daily Worker. Doesn't anybody like art?

Radio-TV

MORNING

9:00-WOR-Harry Newman
WJZ-Breakfast Club
WCBS-This Is New York
WNBC-Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC-Norman Brokenshire
WOR-Answer Man
9:30-WOR-Food-Alfred W. McCann
WQXR-Studio Personalities
9:45-WNBC-Wayne Howell Show
WCBS-Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR-Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers
WOR-Henry Gladstone
WJZ-My True Story
WQXR-Sing Crosby Show
WQXR-Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR-Martin Denny Program
WCBS-Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine
WNBC-Health Talk
10:45-WJZ-Victor Lindhart
11:00-WNBC-We Love and Learn
WOR-News
WJZ-Moderns Run amok
WNBC-N. Y. Women's Clubs
WQXR-News-Album
11:15-WNBC-Dave Garroway Show
WOR-Rudy Vallee Show
11:30-WNBC-Jack Benny
WQXR-Grand Slam
WQXR-Violin Personalities
11:45-WNBC-David Barun
WCBS-Rosemary
WOR-Kate Smith Sings
WQXR-Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News Roundup
WOR-Kate Smith
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
WNBC-Middle Symphony
WQXR-News-Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC-Norman Brokenshire
WOR-Lanny Ross Show
12:30-WJZ-Carol Douglas, Beauty
12:45-WOR-News-Luncheon at Bard's
WJZ-Herb Sheldon
WCBS-Bates Trent
1:00-WNBC-Our Old Sunday
1:15-WNBC-Edna Margaret McBride
WJZ-News
WQXR-News-Middle Symphony
1:30-WJZ-Nancy Craig
WCBS-Ma Parkins
1:45-WOR-Rod Henderson Show
WCBS-Young Dr. Malone
1:55-WNBC-Guiding Light
WQXR-News-Weather Report
2:00-WOR-Ladies Fair
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS-Second Mrs. Burton
WNBC-World of Science
WQXR-News-Record Review
2:15-WNBC-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Today's Children
WOR-Queen for a Day
WJZ-Rennell Cobb
WCBS-Hora Grata
WQXR-Orchestra at 1:30
WNBC-Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WJZ-Lady of the World
WCBS-The Brighter Day
WQXR-Musical Specialties
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-Second Honey Moon
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WCBS-Nona, Sketch
3:15-WNBC-Sound of Life
WCBS-Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC-Corpus Found
WJZ-Choral Singers
WOR-Bob Poole Show
WCBS-House Party
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Pick a Date: Buddy Rogers
4:00-WNBC-Backstage with Sketch
WOR-Barbara Wells show
WJZ-Burlesque Package
WCBS-Strike It Rich, Quiz
WNBC-Music from the Theatre
WOR-Record Album

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

PM
9:00-Bob Hope show. WNBC.
9:00-America's Town Meeting.
WJZ.
9:30-Fibber McGee and Molly.
WNBC.
TV
8:00-Star Theatre. WNBC.
8:00-Court of Current Issues.
WABD.
9:00-Ed Wynn show. WCBS.

4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas, Sketch.
4:30-WNBC-Lorena Jones, Sketch.
WOR-Dean Cameron Show
WJZ-Happy Landing
4:45-WNBC-Young Wilder Brown
WJZ-People, Fast Barnes
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Straight Arrow Sketch
WJZ-Green Horns
WCBS-Galen Books
WNBC-Sunset Serenade
WQXR-Keyboard Artists
5:15-WNBC-Portia Place Tale
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
WCBS-Hits and Misses
WJZ-Sky King
WOR-Tele Kid Test-Quiz
WQXR-Cocktail Time
4:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WJZ-News
WCBS-Allen Jackson
WNBC-ON Story
WQXR-Dance Theatre
6:15-WNBC-Sports
WOR-On the Century
WJZ-Art Baker's Notebook
6:30-WNBC-Henry Morgan
WOR-News; Venderhaar
WCBS-Curt Manner
WNBC-Play for the Living
WQXR-Dinner Concert
WJZ-Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WNBC-Thurs. Star Extra
WOR-Stan Lomas
WCBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC-Sinatra, Songs
WOR-Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ-Erwin C. Hill
WCBS-Beniah
WNBC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; On Stage
7:15-WJZ-Headline Edition
7:30-WNBC-News of the World
WJZ-News
WCBS-Jack Smith Show
7:45-WNBC-To Rummy, Play
WJZ-Counter-Spy, Sketch
WOR-Gabriel Heatter
WCBS-Club 15-Varley
WQXR-Much Ado About Music
7:55-WOR-Tello Test-Quiz
WCBS-News; Howard Murrow
8:00-WNBC-Caravale of America
WOR-Philip Yarns
WJZ-Carnegie Hall
WCBS-Mystery Theatre
WQXR-News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WNBC-Fannie Brice Show
WJZ-Men of the Press
WCBS-Mr. and Mrs. North
WNBC-Music for the Connoisseur
WOR-Official Detective
8:30-WNBC-Bob Hope Show
WOR-Mystery in My Hobby
WCBS-Life with Luigi
WJZ-America's Town Meeting
8:45-WNBC-Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR-Mysterious Traveler-Sketch
WCBS-Johnny Dollar, Sketch
WJZ-Erwin Goodman, News
WQXR-Record Highlights
8:55-WNBC-Rescue's Almanac
9:00-WNBC-Big Town Sketch
WOR-Frank Edwards, Comment
WCBS-Phillip Marlowe, Sketch
WQXR-The Showcase
WJZ-Time for Defense
10:15-WOR-Calling All Detectives
10:30-WNBC-People Are Funny
WOR-The Symphonette
WCBS-Furthest Sketch
WJZ-It's Your Business



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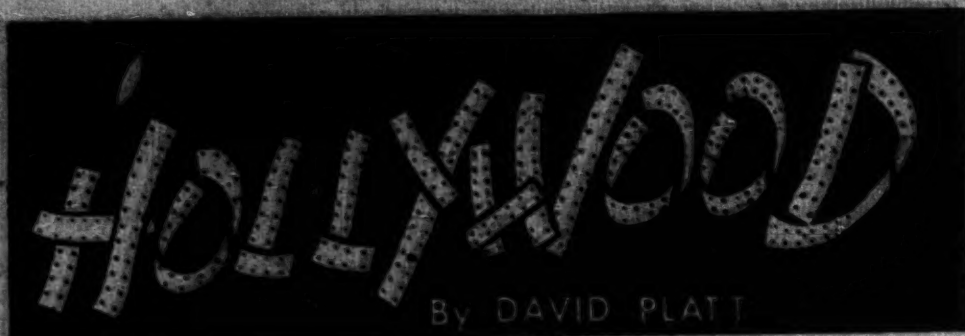
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John Wexley's 'They Shall Not Die' To Be Filmed This Summer

JOHN WEXLEY'S movie script of his Scottsboro play *They Shall Not Die* has finally been approved by the Johnston Office. It will be produced this summer in Hollywood by Charles K. Feldman, an independent.

WILLIAM DIETERLE has purchased the screen rights to Jack London's 1916 novel *The Little Lady of the Big House* and will film it independently.



DAVID WAYNE who was the leprechaun in Yip Harburg's *Finian's Rainbow* will take over the role of the child-murderer (created by Peter Lorre) in Seymour Nebenzahl's re-make of the famous German film *M*.

DOWN MEMORY LANE: When the Soviet film *We Will Come Back* (revived last week at the Irving Place) opened in New York during the war, a special showing for the benefit of Soviet guerrilla fighters visiting the city, was sponsored by a committee which included Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, wife of the Wall Street banker and Anne O'Hare McCormack, New York Times political writer.

THE NEWS that the French Ministry of the Interior has banned the revival of Lewis Milestone's 1930 anti-war film *All Quiet on the Western Front*, recalls the notorious Nazi demonstrations against this pacifist picture in Germany in 1930. The pro-Nazi German government also gave in to the pro-war elements and suspended its further screening.

PLYMOUTH ADVENTURE, about the landing of the Pilgrims in America in 1620, will be filmed by MGM with a cast headed by Spencer Tracy, Deborah Kerr and Van Johnson.

PHILIPPINE OFFICIALS are dissatisfied with the script of Ira Wolfert's American *Guerrilla* in the Philippines now being filmed in Manila by 20th Century Fox. They are asking why the Americans are taking so much credit and giving so little to the Filipinos for the guerrilla warfare against the Japanese.

A DOCUMENTARY film titled Vladimir Mayakovsky was released in Moscow for the 20th anniversary of the death on April 14, 1930, of the distinguished Soviet poet whose impassioned poetry roused the people to the defense of the young Socialist Republic during the civil war and to great labor exploits during the years of industrialization. A number of newsreels shot during Mayakovsky's lifetime were used in the film. The documentary ends with Stalin's words: "Mayakovsky was and remains the best, the most gifted poet of our Soviet epoch."

MY HOMELAND, the first feature film produced in the Korean People's Democratic Republic, had its debut in Peking a few weeks ago at a reception given by the movie department of the Chinese Ministry of Cultural Affairs. A report from Peking says the film "vividly depicts the struggle of the Korean people against feudal oppression and tyranny of the Japanese. The audience cheered when the powerful Soviet Army, Navy and Air Forces which brought liberation to the Korean people, appeared on the screen."

FUND DRIVE. Many thanks to D. K. for \$5 and to Michigan for \$2. Much, much more is needed to enable us to catch up with the leaders in the columnar competition. If all the readers who have told me personally how much they enjoy the column were to express their feelings in a concrete form we are confident we could make a race of it.

Books:

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF RACHMANINOFF

By O. V. Clyde

We remember the tall gaunt pianist whose fingers were like iron in strength and like velvet in subtlety. He would walk wearily to the Steinway without glancing at

Rachmaninoff—A biography. By Victor Seroff—Simon and Schuster. \$3.50.

the audience and then deliver his \$3,000 worth of music. Whether it was wonderful or merely empty skill depended on the day. It could be one or the other. "I am now a plutocrat," he wrote ironically to a friend overseas. But he was inwardly miserable. He was a Russian who had left his country just when it broke with Czarism and thus he cut himself off from his roots. That feeling never left him even though he did not always know why. Seroff's book makes him vivid for us. He makes the expected rituals before the usual canards about the Soviet Union compelling musicians to "write for the State."

That "the State" is the Soviet

Union happens to be the people themselves, ardently eager for music and art, escapes mention. But Seroff shows honestly the rise in Soviet appreciation of Rachmaninoff in which appreciation for his melodic romanticism is coupled with criticism of his failures. The culture that made Rachmaninoff a plutocrat also trapped him.

'Open City,' 'Quiet One' Open Wednesday at Irving Pl. Theatre

Open City, thrilling drama of the anti-fascist underground and the first post-war Italian film to be released in this country will be revived at the Irving Place Theatre on Wednesday, May 3. Directed by Roberto Rossellini, *Open City* is the dramatic story of a Nazi manhunt for a Communist partisan leader. Parts of the movie were made during the actual occupation of Rome with cameras stolen from the Germans, frequently at the cost of Italian lives. The script was written by Sergio Amidei and

Movies:

Letter from Herbert Aptheker On Review of 'Border Street'

Editor, Feature Section:

I write to express my deep feelings as to the inadequacies of Mr. Iglesias' review of the new Polish film, *Border Street*, published in the *Daily Worker* on April 27. The review was, on the whole, a negative one and missed, I believe, several of the profound lessons and values that the film has for us today.

I agree that there was a certain discontinuity to the film (though part of this I ascribed personally to my own ignorance of the Polish language) and that portions of it had a somewhat melodramatic character, as your reviewer points out. I agree, too, that the film was hurt in not developing the political activity involved in the forging of unity inside the ghetto. But it is incorrect to concentrate upon these limitations even when one adds that the picture appears at an appropriate time and that it points out the need for unity in the fight against Nazism.

The film provides a magnificent experience and it contains three basic themes which are of transcendent importance. These are central to the film and must form the body of any correct evaluation of the work.

FIRST, *Border Street* is a merciless and absolutely uncompromising assault upon anti-Semitism. There are no ifs, ands or buts about this in the film; anti-Semitism is flayed alive. And this is done in a film out of Poland, directed by a Jew and shown to hundreds of thousands of Poles in scores of theatres throughout Poland. The historic significance of this belongs in any estimate of the picture, for, of course, Poland was a land cursed by anti-Semitism for centuries. Poland was a land where anti-Semitism was a prime tool of the exploiters for the division and the weakening of the ranks of the battlers for freedom. To have such a film now from Poland is proof positive of the tremendous democratic revolution in that land. It is proof that the Dubinskys and the Jewish Forward gang will choke over.

And anti-Semitism is by no means unknown in this country and in this sense, too, the film is a mighty weapon now in the United States to be used by all progressives who must get as many people as they can to see *Border Street*.

THE FILM gives the lie to another common slander against the new democracies: that they systematically attack religion. The picture presents the orthodox Jewish religion in scene after scene in the most dignified way and makes clear, too, the relationship of that religion when taken over and interpreted by the people themselves with their own struggles. Indeed, the most dramatic scene in the work is that showing the Jewish grandfather wrapped in his prayer shawl and surrounded by the burning ghetto invoking the wrath of Jehovah upon the barbarians.

AND, FINALLY, the film is a slashing denunciation of imperialist war and an evocative cry to the peoples of the world to gird themselves in their struggle for peace. This knits together the entire film and is made absolutely explicit in the closing scenes and in the final remarks of the commentator. Surely this signal service belongs in any report on the film.

When Hollywood produces a film tearing at the roots of white chauvinism and flaying it alive, when Hollywood makes a film glorifying the magnificent militant

Frederico Fellini.

Playing with *Open City* will be *The Quiet One*. Filmed in the streets and homes of Harlem, *The Quiet One* is the story of a child sent to the Wiltwyck School for Boys as a potential delinquent.

struggles of the Negro people, as demonstrated in the lives of people like Denmark Vesey, Frederick Douglass or Moranda Smith and when the resources of the nation are harnessed to get such a film before all the American people from Mississippi to Maine and from Florida to Oregon then the world will know that the United States is free.

This is what the new Poland has

done with anti-Semitism in *Border Street*. The picture then is a living refutation of the lies of the American ruling class concerning the New Democracies. If the hired hands retort that it is just "propaganda," we say—Very well, let's have some of that kind of propaganda from you, if you, oh, free writers in the pay of free enterprise may sing of freedom!

HERBERT APTHEKER,

Ted Tinsley Says

CASH LEFT OVER

DON KNOWLTON of the public relations firm of Hill & Knowlton is a worried fellow. He's worried about us, the public, because we don't know what profits are. We think profits are "cash left over."

Don spoke at a meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts. In his speech he said that industry has to find a new method of reporting financial statements. We public (we're such dopes!) don't understand the word "profit." We do not have the deep and fundamental conception of the word that may be found in the brain-pans of some corporation accountants.

As the Times paraphrased his speech, "Most companies today must combat inflation by relying heavily on so-called profit for replacement of facilities and equipment."

TO FOLLOW his own reasoning more accurately, Don should have stated that most so-called companies today must combat inflation by relying heavily on so-called profit for so-called replacement of so-called facilities and so-called equipment. This is so-called economics.

Don wants a prettier word than "profits," one which will stop the public from yelling about the huge corporation grab today. He wants to introduce the term, "increase in net worth" to take the place of "profits."

See what Don wants? He wants to make it impossible for a speaker to get up and say, "General Motors grabbed 500 million dollars in profits this year." He wants the speaker to say, instead, "General Motors had an increase in net worth of 500 million dollars this year."

Well, Don, you little rascal, you, we just ain't going to do it! Not only is Don trying to set us public straight, but he's also getting rid of the Profit System, and, if there's no Profit System, there's no opposition to it. In place of the Profit System, Don has substituted the Increase in Net Worth System.

YOU CAN IMAGINE what profits are like these days when the corporations are ashamed to report them. And, brother, when you can shame a corporation, you've done something!

But this sort of thing will get us nowhere. Imagine the farmer's son coming in from the fields and saying, "Pop, the bull broke his ankle." To which pop would have to reply, "Son, that ain't no bull. That's a male cow!"

Now, let's be reasonable, Don, public relations or no public relations. We just can't go around calling bulls male cows.

THANKS TO R. A. for \$2; to J. R. R. of Brooklyn for four crisp singles; to F. F. for the \$3 sent to Edna Farch and turned over to me; to Anonymous for \$3; to Mort of Portland for \$1; and to Millie and C. C. for a buck apiece. This brings my total to \$179.50. Don't forget that I'm in a fund-raising competition with the other columnists on the *Daily Worker*. I need your help—but, most of all, the paper needs it. Send it on.)

Today's Film:

'No Sad Songs for Me'

NO SAD SONGS For Me, at the Music Hall, is what is generally known as a problem movie. What should you do, it ponders, if you have cancer and only a few months to live? Since Margaret Sullivan, a fine actress with an expressive voice, is the victim, what she does do often has pathos and a troubled emotional authenticity that will arouse you to sympathy.

But, despite its title, the movie is a lachrymose affair which offers one simply the sight of someone dying before your eyes, medically incurable and working away at

the problem of making her death easy for her husband and daughter. Since the movie is not a clinical lesson in what can be done about cancer, it could have been about what can be done about life. What is the good life, how can one be of value to one's fellowmen and how can one live on in history.

No Sad Songs For Me is completely personal about all this. The heroine is concerned only with leaving a pleasant memory with her daughter and a future wife for her husband. Done unpretentiously, it is inoffensive, but it never reaches beyond this. It is something of a prettified middle class true confession. I.Y.

Prof. Ewen Discusses Jewish Novels of Social Struggle

Prof. Frederic Ewen, prominent educator and editor of *The Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine* will discuss Jewish Novels of Social Struggles with particular emphasis on Mike Gold's *Jews Without Money* at the School of Jewish Studies on Wednesday, May 3, 8:30 p.m. This will be the third in a new lecture series on American Jewish Literature.

The story behind the scenes of the most sensational battle of the war!

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In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Wakefield Treatment Typical—But Yankee Players Back Him Up—Ask the News!

DON'T KID YOURSELF, professional athletes know what they can expect from the Big Press sports sheets in the clutch. And if you needed further proof of the cynical, character assassination, anti-labor role those sports pages play, I submit the classic case of Dick Wakefield. You've seen his name much in print these past few days? Sure you have, but in what a way!

Wakefield is the young man of whom great things were expected when he came to the Detroit Tigers during the war years. Richard had one good season with the stick but after that could never quite live up to all the promise. This year he was traded to the Yankees, but, before leaving Detroit, Dick wrote a rather wonderful open letter wherein he thanked Tiger fans for their support and apologized for his inability to live up to the high expectations he brought with him to Detroit back in '43.

Dick has never failed to express his belief that baseball as a livelihood is a most treacherous profession. A fellow has comparatively few years in which to make a living, said Dick, and once he can no longer deliver in the style the moguls like, said player is out on his ear, utterly untrained to handle any other type of work.

In other words, a ballplayer has to scrap and fight for every penny he can wring out of the clubowners while he's still in a position to get it. Well, Wakefield considered it a fair enough proposition to accept a \$5,500 cut from his 1949 Detroit salary of \$22,500 for the chance to try and recapture the heights in Yankee uniform. Dick tried, gave it everything he had in spring training, but by the end of last week the Yankee front office decided it wasn't good enough. Wakefield was told to go to the Chicago White Sox.

At this point Wakefield again made the kind of news baseball front offices don't take to kindly—nor do the money newspapers. If I have to go to Chicago, said Dick, that's okay with me. But, before I do, I want it understood the White Sox are to give me back the \$5,500 cut I took to play ball for the Yanks. I agreed to such a salary slice only while the possibility existed of making the Yanks. But I won't now agree to play for \$5,500 under my '49 contract with Chicago.

That, more or less, was the gist of Wakefield's point of view. This writer is in complete agreement. It's one thing for a player to take a \$5,500 cut while he thinks he has a chance of making the grade with the world's champions and possibly making up for the salary loss by getting into the World Series. It's something else to accept such a reduction in salary when you suddenly find yourself traded to the worst team in the American League.

AND NOW LET'S LOOK at how some of the press handled this simple dollar-and-cents issue regarding an athlete's wages. Red Smith, the all-wise "humorist" who does a daily chore for the Herald Tribune (and commands a nice wage for it, too) wrote a Sunday piece recalling a conversation he had with Wakefield this spring down South. Wakefield was airing his oft-expressed conviction as to how ballplayers must get all they can while they can before they're thrown onto the general labor market at the first signs of athletic decline. Smith then quoted somebody else in the group who, after Wakefield left the little tete a tete, insisted Dick had the wrong attitude. He'd never be a Yankee thinking things like that!

Red Smith left little doubt with his readers where he stood. Wakefield was well paid for a bad year with Detroit. He should obediently depart for the White Sox without kicking up any traces to regain his \$5,500 cut which he had been willing to accept from the Yankees, but not now from the Chisox.

ON THE SAME DAY that Smith wrote his nasty little plea to maintain the swollen solvency of the baseball owners, brother Joe Trimble of the Daily News got into the act with some similar cynical claptrap. When Dick packed up in the Yankee clubhouse, wrote Trimble, "Wakefield's departure didn't find a wet eye in the house. The Yankee players had no love for Richard even though he tried, sometimes, to be a regular guy."

Oh brother! That was the straw that broke the camel's back, as the man says. It's no too unusual to see sportswriters peddling phony "feuds" in print, pitting one athlete against another, but this time I guess the Yankee players had had just about as much as they could take. Hadn't some other writer, just before the season opened, peddled some garbage about how the Yanks resented Bobby Brown's off-season medical studies because it permitted him to report to spring camp later than the others?

So this time, when the players read in the Daily News as to how they "had no love" for Wakefield, they really got sore. Thirty, yes 30 Yankee players, the entire roster, submitted a letter to the News scribe, expressing their actual feelings, and demanding a public retraction from the sheet!

Yesterday's issue of the News had no alternative other than a headlined box on the bottom of page 44 announcing: "YANKS LIKE WAKEFIELD, TRIMBLE APOLOGIZES." The Yankee players stated, in part:

"Dick Wakefield, in the short time he was with us, ingratiated himself with the entire squad and quickly became one of the most popular members. Dick Wakefield was as nice a guy as the team boasts and, as an individual, the team was extremely sorry to see him go. It would please all the players if you would, therefore, retract your statement which appeared Saturday."

YANKS FACE FIRST TEST FROM THE WEST

Not overly awed by what they saw of the eastern half of this year's American League pennant contenders, the worlds champion New York Yankees are girding themselves for what may prove to be a different story the next two weeks. For this afternoon the western clubs commence climbing into the Stadium as the Bronxites meet the first invasion with a 13-game home stand.

On tap today in the River Avenue ballpark are the lowly Chicago White Sox for the first of a three-game set. Right behind the Chisox on the Stadium home agenda are the determined men of Cleveland who come in for two games to be played Friday and Saturday. This, in addition to a first look at the 1950 Tribe, will afford New York fans a first look at Luke Easter. On Sunday afternoon the Detroit Tigers come in for the first of a quick two-game series, while the St. Louis Browns wind up the interland invasion with a three-day visit to be inaugurated with an arc-light opener May 9.

Now it's true the confident Yanks have won only six out of 10 against the eastern contenders. But aside from the Red Sox (whom the Stengeleers have treated like cousins so far) all the pennant competition will come from clubs who will be on view this first invasion from the west. Meaning, of course, Cleveland and Detroit. So what happens on this first home-stand could very well provide an inkling of what the Yanks can expect in the big march for another flag.

But of first concern to Stengel is the lineup he'll be sending against the White Sox this afternoon. The Chi outfit with ace lefthanders Pierce, Kusava and Wight. As of this writing, nobody knows whether ailing Tommy Henrich will be in the lineup today. Henrich was missing from the Yankee batting order Stengel handed out for Sunday's rained-out affair in Washington. The Old Pro has missed five tilts since his left knee buckled last Tuesday in Philly, and while Joe Collins has hit a fair .316 as Tommy's understudy, he is hardly a Henrich. The possibility exists that Stengel might use Johnny Mize if Henrich continues to ail.

Can Giant Hurlers Resurge on Road?

Maybe it'll be different in the west! At least that's the big hope of Giant fans as the Polo Grounders open the first western swing of the season at Cincinnati tonight.

With a record of only one victory in seven starts, things could scarcely be gloomier for the New Yorkers. Which is another way of saying the pitching is still strictly 1949 style in this year of 1950. To add to the woes, Bobby Thomson, the slugging outfielder, has been doing absolutely no slugging at all.

According to manager Durocher, Jack Kramer, the once-gifted vet purchased from the Red Sox, has pitched himself out of a steady starting job. Handsome Jack has lost two games, failed to win in two starts, and although at times he looked most impressive, Durocher

is going back to the rotation schedule of last year. The Big Four. Put quotes around "big." Monte Kennedy, Clint Hartung, Sheldon Jones, Larry Jansen, and possibly Dave Koslo an added starter.

Oh well, the story remains to be told this trip. Giant fans know one thing. The results can't possibly get any worse.

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	C.B.
Detroit	6	3	—
NEW YORK	6	4	½
Cleveland	4	3	1
Washington	5	4	1
Boston	7	6	1
St. Louis	3	5	2½
Chicago	2	4	2½
Philadelphia	4	8	3½

Today's Game

Chicago at New York
Cleveland at Boston
Detroit at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Washington (night)
(Not including last night's Dodger-Card game)

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	C.B.
BROOKLYN	7	2	—
Chicago	3	2	2
Pittsburgh	6	5	2
Boston	6	6	2½
Philadelphia	6	6	2½
St. Louis	5	5	2½
Cincinnati	4	6	3½
NEW YORK	1	6	5

Today's Game

New York at Cincinnati (night)
Brooklyn at St. Louis (night)
Philadelphia at Chicago
Boston at Pittsburgh (night)

Waitkus' Comeback Heartens Fans

The theory that "the don't come back" was being shot full of holes today by slugging Eddie Waitkus of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Waitkus, who was shot by a mentally-sick girl in Chicago last June, currently is making a target of National League pitchers. He has rapped 17 base hits in 51 trips for a neat .333 batting average and leads the circuit in runs scored with 12.

The 30-year-old first baseman, who hovered between life and death after the shooting, has hit safely in nine of the 13 games the Phillies have played and is rated the top defensive man at his position.

Waitkus insists he never has felt better in his life and expects to do even better at the plate as soon as his timing improves.

"I was swinging at some bad pitches at first," Waitkus pointed out, "but I think I'm correcting that habit."

"Actually, I haven't been bothered by any pain so far and I don't think I will be. I went through a long conditioning period and rounded into good shape. But when you have been away for awhile it takes a little time to sharpen up your batting eye again."

Waitkus, always popular in Philadelphia, has become one of the prime favorites of Phillie fans since the shooting incident.

Never known particularly as a good spring hitter, the good-looking left-hander from Cambridge, Mass., has gotten off to one of the finest starts of his six-year career in the majors.

Waitkus won the first base job back again the hard way. After he was injured, Manager Eddie Sawyer installed Dick Sisler as first base and announced the job was his until such time as Waitkus could win it back.

Sisler did so well—both offensively and defensively—that he won an outfield berth after Waitkus battled his way back to first base.

Waitkus came to the Phils from the Chicago Cubs in December, 1948. Until he was shot, he was batting .306 in 54 games last year.

Eddie has gained back all his weight and confidence. And once he finds his timing there's no telling how far he'll go.

When the optimistic Eddie said he would try a comeback last winter there were many who insisted it couldn't be done. Oh no?

This was only part of the statement sent to the News by the Yankee players. I wonder what was contained in that portion of the players' indignant note which the News didn't print?

\$\$\$ AND SENSE: First off, want to thank William Phillips of Brooklyn for his devotion. Hain' missed a week yet in sending along his contributions to this writer. So here's thanks for the \$1 sent along last week, and the \$2 more received yesterday. Bill. Also thanks for the \$4 donated by the Crispus Attucks Club of the Labor Youth League, \$2.50 from Mike of Brighton Beach, another \$2.50 from Armandito, \$1 from Edna Briell.

Bosox Rained Out

No games in the American League yesterday when the Athletics-Red Sox tilt at Boston was rained out. All other clubs were not scheduled. In the National League, the only action was scheduled at St. Louis last night where the Brooklyn Dodgers were due to open their first swing of the west